

THE
HISTORY
O F
BAVARIA,

From the *First Ages*, to this present
YEAR, 1706.

Collected from the Best *Ancient Historians*, and the Faithfullest *Modern Accounts*.

By Capt. JOHN STEVENS.

L O N D O N:

Printed for S. Ballard, at the Blue-Ball in Little-Britain, and Cha. Smith at the Back, between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleetstreet, 1706.



His EXCELLENCE.
The Right Honourable THOMAS Earl of STRAFFORD. Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, Baron of Raby, Newmarch, and Oversley; Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and also at the Congress at Utrecht; Colonel of Her Majesty's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons; Lieutenant General of all Her Forces; First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain and Ireland, one of y^e Lords of Her Majestys most Honourable Privy Council; and Knight of the most Noble Order of y^e Garter.

THE PREFACE.

THE History of Bavaria is so interwoven in that of all Germany, as being but a Part of the Whole, that it is a difficult matter to unravel the one from the other, without engaging too far in the Affairs of the Empire, or saying too little of what belongs to the Electorate. I have endeavour'd to avoid both Extreams, and to omit nothing material that relates to the latter in particular, as well as not engage too far in what concerns the former in general. This is one principal Reason of the Smallness of the Work, which might with less Labour have been made more Bulky, and perhaps not so much to the purpose. Another reason is my being oblig'd to comply with the Publishers, who were unwilling to venture upon a greater Volume, lest the Buyers should judge it too large for a Country,

The Preface.

Country, which being now entirely Reduc'd, has almost ceas'd to be mention'd in the present War. But the greatest cause of its brevity is, my natural Inclination in History to deliver down right Matter of Fact, as I find it, without those Embellishments some Men are fond of, which are no better than turning of it into Romance, by inserting tedious Speeches for the most part made by the Historian; pretending to discover the Secret Councils, and even the Thoughts of Princes and Generals, when he writes nothing but his own Fancies and Imaginations; and filling much Paper with Politick Reflections, or with the Praises of those he affects, or running down such as he takes a dislike to. Here is nothing of it, all Actions of past Ages are deliver'd as they lye in the best Authors of those Times, and the latter according to the most impartial Relations. Where any short Characters of Princes are given, they are such as have been generally receiv'd, and not notoriously impugn'd, without extolling them for being of one Party, or decrying them for siding with another.

In short, this is a plain Narrative, or Relation of Fact, faithfully Collected for the Information of those who shall desire to be acquainted

The Preface.

quainted with the History of Bavaria, without giving themselves the Trouble of turning over abundance of Authors. I have been as brief in the latter Actions of this present War, as in the rest, both in regard to keeping a proportion of one part with the other, and because they are not only fresh in the Memory of all Men, but there are very many relations of them at large for such as desire more particulars.

And let it not be thought, that this brevity robs any Man of his Honour, for every glorious Exploit carries in it self a greater Encomium of him that performs it, than can be contain'd in the most Elaborate Panegyrick. However, if any shall think this Account of the latter Transactions too Concise, provided they so well approve of the main part, that is of what relates to Antiquity, as to give Encouragement by the favourable Acceptance of this Part, they may expect a Second, which shall not only enlarge upon the Subject of the present War in Bavaria, but also give a particular and curious Description of that Country, and of all that is Remarkable in it.

I hope my putting my Name to this little Undertaking, will not be look'd upon to pro-

The Preface.

ceed from any desire of appearing often in Print, which I am not at all fond of, since in reality it was only in Compliance with the desires of the Publishers, who press'd me to consent to it, contrary to my own Inclination.

T H E

THE
CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. *Of the Original of the Bavarians, and their First Actions, till they receiv'd the Christian Religion, and came to a Settled Succession of Princes.*
Page 1.

Chap. II. *Of the Bavarian Princes. Of the Race of the Agilolfingians, till that Family was laid aside by the Emperor Charlemaign, and his Death.* p. 12.

Chap. III. *Sovereigns of Bavaria from the Death of Charlemaign to Arnold, the First Duke, from whom the present Elector is Descended.* p. 26.

Chap. IV. *Dukes of Bavaria, from the Death of Arnold, till Leopold of Suabia took Possession of that Dukedom.* p. 39.

Chap. V. *Dukes of Bavaria, from the Year 1139, till 1231, when the Renown'd Duke Lewis the Fourth was Murder'd.* p. 50.

Chap.

The CONTENTS.

- Chap. VI. *The Reigns of Otho the Third, Lewis the Fifth, Otho the Fourth, and Henry the Tenth, Dukes of Bavaria.* p. 58.
- Chap. VII. *Princes of Bavaria, and memorable Transactions in that Country, till the Year 1500.* p. 69.
- Chap. VIII. *The Two Bavarias again united under one Head. Of the Reigns of the Dukes Albertus the Fourth, William the Fourth, Albertus the Fifth, and William the Fifth.* p. 86.
- Chap. IX. *The Reign of the Elector Maximilian, with the Bloody Wars in Germany, betwixt the Protestants and Catholics.* p. 98.
- Chap. X. *Ferdinand the First of the Name, Duke and Elector of Bavaria.* p. 123.
- Chap. XI. *The remaining part of the History of Bavaria, under the present Elector, till this time.* p. 126.

THE

THE
HISTORY
OF
BAVARIA.

CHAP. I.

Of the Original of the Bavarians, and their First Actions, till they receiv'd the Christian Religion, and came to a Settled Succession of Princes.

THE Bavarian Nation owes its Original and Grandeur to *France*. Its People are Descended from the *Boii*, or *Boijans*, ancient Inhabitants of the Province of *Bourbonnois*, and its Princes from the Race of *Charlemaign*, being all of them the Offspring of the ancient *Gauls*; for tho' the *Franks* entring *Gaul* from beyond the *Rhine* were the Founders of the *French Monarchy*; yet this was long after the *Gauls* had made their Name Famous, and spread the Terror of their Arms beyond the *Rhine* and *Alps*, as shall be here briefly declar'd, as the ground of this

2 *The History of Bavaria.*

History, to shew how those People settled in Bavaria.

Ambigatus, one of the Wisest Princes that ever Reign'd among those the *Romans* call'd *Bavarians*, Rul'd that part of *Gaul* which lies betwixt the Ocean and the *Brannovicians*, a People bordering on the *Allobroges*, who had Kings of their own. This Monarch fearing lest the immense multitude of his Subjects, which daily increas'd by Peace and Plenty, might occasion Troubles at home, the Country growing too narrow to contain them, he drew out 300000 Men of the Able Youth well Arm'd, dividing them into several Bodies under Wise Commanders, to go make themselves Settlements in other Countries. Being at Peace with their neighbouring Nations, they were forc'd to Travel farther to seek Places to dwell in. *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Macedon*, *Tbracia*, the Provinces of *Asia* next to *Europe*, the *British Islands*, and that part of *Spain* which is next the *Pyrenean Mountains*, were the places where they planted their Colonies, and erected themselves Principalities. The Actions of them all do not any way belong to the present History, and therefore we shall content our selves to deliver what shall make for our purpose.

As for the name of these *Boijans*, Authors vary very much, as is usual in the like cases. Some will have it, that these *Gauls* settling in the *Hercinian Forest*, which the ancient *Celts* call'd *Bois*, thence the *Greeks* and *Romans* gave them the name of *Boij*. Others with less likelihood pretend, that one *Boamond* coming out of *Armenia*, under the Emperors *Augustus* and *Tiberius*,

Tiberius, gave his Name to this Nation, which had been known in *Italy* Six Ages before. However it was, for the original of Names is always uncertain, this we are assur'd of, that the name of *Boij*, or *Boijans*, or *Baibares*, or *Boiobares*, was by degrees chang'd into that of *Bavarians*, which we are to make use of in this History.

If we may believe *Josephus*, the *Gauls* and other *European Nations*, are the Offspring of *Japheth*, the Son of *Noah*, and the *Bavarians* being descended from the *Celtæ*, the Noblest People of *Gaul*, we must reckon them originally *Gauls*, and consequently of the Race of *Japhet*, without fetching their original from *Asia*. *Livy* and *Justin* have given us a plain Account of the passing of the *Bavarians* out of the *Celtick Gaul* into *Germany*. They tell us that *Gaul* not being able to contain the number of its Inhabitants, the People of *Berry*, who were then Masters of *Gallia Celtica*, perswaded their King *Ambigatus* to send some Colonies abroad, which the *Celts* easily embrac'd, as being fond of the vain name of Liberty, and of making glorious Conquests under *Bellovesus* and *Sigovesus*, Princes of the Blood, and Sons to a Sister of *Ambigatus*. These Chiefs set out at the head of 300000 Men. *Bellovesus* pass'd the *Alps*, and settled along the Banks of the River *Po*, and having defeated the *Tuscans*, mix'd with the *Insubrians*, and was the Founder of the Famous City of *Milan*. *Sigovesus* struck off to the left, towards the *Danube* and the *Hercinian Forest*, and having fix'd his abode there, soon after went over to assist his Companions, who met with

greater Opposition in *Italy*, and having seen them well settled there, repass'd the *Alps* again with his Followers. From that time the *Boijans* gave always good proofs of their worth. They assisted the *Romans* in several Expeditions, and destroy'd many Towns, and built others; and if we may believe *Justin*, besides *Milan*, they founded *Coma*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, *Trent*, *Vicenza*, & *Bologna*, which the *Latins* call'd *Bononia*. Here they continued for above 200 Years, during which time they joyn'd with their Brethren the *Gauls*, who under *Brennus* invaded *Italy*, and assisted them in destroying of *Rome*. From thence forward they had continual Wars with the *Romans*, and assisted *Hannibal* against them. After the expelling of the *Carthaginians*, the fortune of the *Boijans* began to decline, and having sustain'd many Losses, they at last receiv'd a great overthrow from *Cornelius Nasica*, who slew above 20000 of their Men, and took 4000 Prisoners. These Misfortunes made them resolve to quit the Country, rather than submit to the *Roman* Yoke, as accordingly they did, and repassing the *Alps*, they after so long a separation rejoin'd their Country-men, who had settled their Habitations, as was said before, in the Country of *Noricum*, along the River *Danube*, which is now *Bavaria*. This retreat of theirs was in the Year 565 after the Building *Rome*. These Two Branches of the same Nation of the *Boijans* being again united in the *Hercinian Forest*, were the Fathers of the *Tolisto-boijans*, who over-run *Pannonia*, *Thrace*, *Greece*, and *Asia*. What Actions were perform'd during these 200 Years

Years above-mention'd, by the *Boijans* of the *Hercinian Forest*, who were the *Bavarians*, does not appear, all ancient Authors being silent as to them, though it is likely they were not idle; but their Genius was rather for acting, than for Writing, and the *Roman* and *Gracian* Historians make no mention of them, either because by reason of their distance they were ignorant of their Exploits, or that they contemn'd all Nations, and would not give any the glory of being Brave besides themselves, or those they had to do with. Neither have we any better information for another Hundred of Years, after the *Boijans* of *Italy* rejoin'd their Brethren on the *Danube*, so that we have the whole term of 300 Years entirely lost, during which it is not to be imagin'd but they had enough to do among so many Warlike Nations, who would not suffer them to possess themselves of so great a Tract of Land as they did along the *Danube* on both sides, without disputing it with them. However, since these things are bury'd in oblivion we will not supply their Defect, as some Authors do, with Fables, or like others with the Actions of the *Gauls* in *Asia*, *Greece*, and other parts, but rather proceed to those times when we can begin to find some particular light of our *Bavarians*.

The *Cimbrians* having over-run a great part of Europe, without any considerable opposition, met their First Disgrace among the *Bojians*. These had refus'd to grant them passage thro' their Lands, and were therefore furiously attack'd by them, but without Success, for the *Bojians* receiv'd them with so much Bravery,

that they were oblig'd to give back, and seek another way. This Action was the more Glorious, because these *Cimbrians* had before defeated the Consul *Cneius Carbo* in *Illyricum*, and *Marcus Silanus*, and *Scaurus Aurelius* with 80000 *Romans* in *Gaule*. They had also rout-ed *Servilius Cepio*, and *Cajus Mullius*, and kill'd *Cassius* and *Piso*, ravaging all *Gaule* and part of *Spain*; till they were totally overthrown by *Marius*, near the River *Rhone* in *Provence*. Some time after this Destruction of the *Cimbrians*, the *Helvetians*, now call'd the *Swiss*, being joyn'd by the *Boijans*, to the Number of 30000, made an Inruption into *Gaule*, where *Julius Cæsar*, who then commanded the *Roman Army*, put a stop to their Progress, as may be seen at large in his *Commentaries*. The *Boijans* who had kept them Company in their Expedition were invited by the People of *Autun*, to settle among them, and take share of their Lands and Towns, which they readily embrac'd, and afterwards ran their Fortune, whether Good or Bad, being always well treated by *Julius Cæsar*, when he had subdu'd that Country.

Let us now return to the *Boijans*, who departed from about the River *Pô*, to settle on the *Danube*, and met with much Trouble from the *Rhetians*, now call'd the *Grisons*. These People still incens'd, because the *Boijans* had formerly drove them out of *Italy*, took now a Bloody Revenge, and cut the Throats of as many as possibly they could, contrary to the Laws of Hospitality. However, it is most certain that the *Boijans* were never defeated in Fight by the *Rhetians*, and only suffer'd by their

their Ambushes and Treachery, but for which they had found no Difficulty in repassing the *Alps*. Those that settled along the River *Inn*, had Bloody Wars with the *Dacians*, by whom they were at last utterly destroy'd. The others who planted themselves in the *Hercinian Forest*, were set upon by *Marobodus*, King of the *Marcomans*, and forc'd to leave their Habitations. Here Authors vary about what became of them, some will have them to remain mix'd with the *Marcomans*, and others give many other Accounts of them, too tedious to trouble the Reader, but what we find most likely among them, is that they retir'd into the adjoyning Provinces, under the Protection of the *Romans*, which *Strabo* confirms in several Places, where he writes that the *Boijans* in the Days of *Augustus*, were Neighbours to the *Vindelicians*, and the *Swiss*, which must be understood of those *Boijans*, that were expell'd the *Hercinian Forest* by the *Marcomans*. Hence we may justly conclude that they were receiv'd into the Country of *Noricum*, as is confirm'd by *Jornandes*, who writ the Exploits of the *Goths*, some Ages later, when he assures that the *Boijans* continu'd in the Country of *Noricum* 473 Years, after those Countries were subdu'd by the *Romans*. More might be added to corroborate what has been said, but this seems to suffice, and it only remains to know at what time the *Boijans* began to inhabit the Country beyond the *Danube*, now call'd the *Nordgaw*. According to *Julius Capitolinus*, in his Life of *Marcus Antoninus*, they first entred this Country, in the Days of the afore-

said Emperor, after the Defeat of the *Marcomans*, and about the Year of Christ 177. *Orofius* observes the same, and adds, that the *Norisquians* having made room for the *Boijans*, these last gain'd so much upon the Emperor *Antonin's* Affections, by the Reputation of their Virtue, that it gave Occasion to some Authors to affirm, that he was himself by Nation a *Boijan*.

The *Boijans* receiv'd the Light of the Gospel late, being long involv'd in that Darkness, which cover'd the greatest part of *Europe*. Besides the *Gaulish* Superstitions, and the Ravings of the *Druides*, which kept them in Blindness from their very Birth, and besides all they had inbib'd from their Ancestors, they added the Idolatry of their Neighbours to their own. *Suetonius* in the Life of *Claudius*, and *Vopiscus* in that of *Numerianus*, speak thus of them. *Mercury* had the First Place among their Gods, and they ador'd him as the Inventor of Arts, the Guide of Travellers, and the Patron of Trade, all which they had inherited from the Doctrine of the *Gaules*. They worshipp'd *Apollo*, as the God of *Physick*, *Minerva* as Goddess of Manufactures, *Jupiter*, as Lord of Heaven, and *Mars* as the Sovereign of War. From the *Germans*, they took *Vulcan*, the Moon, *Hercules* and *Isis*. These were the Principal Idolatries of the *Boijans*, before the Light of the Gospel shin'd among them.

It is a very difficult Task to discover the Actions of the *Boijans* of the Country of *Noricum*, for so many Years as they serv'd under the *Roman Standards*, because what we Read in their *Annals* of one *Ingeramus*, surnam'd *Herminius*,

minius, of one *Adalgerus*, of one *Theodor*, and some others, looks too like a Fable, and is nowhere to be found in approv'd Authors. It is better to adhere to Probability and repeat what has been said before, that, in this particular, it fares with the *Boijans* as with other Nations, which have wanted Historians, and have as it were lain hid for some time in the Darkness of Oblivion. Like Rivers, which, after a considerable Course, are lost under Ground, and rise again at some Distance larger and fairer than they were before; so the *Boijans*, after they had been long famous in *Italy*, *Asia*, *Gaule* and *Ilyricum*, were in a manner lost to the Knowledge of the World for some time, that their Renown might afterwards spread farther Abroad, and shine the brighter among all Nations. This Change was wrought by the Dissolution of the *Roman Empire*, out of which so many Sovereignties were erected. The Barbarous Northern Nations, leaving their Barren Frozen Countries broke out like Torrents, to seek New Seats, bearing down all before them, and rending in pieces that Mighty Monarchy of *Rome*, which had been so many Ages raising its self to the Sovereignty of the best part of the then known World. The *Huns* and *Goths* spread Desolation through the lesser *Asia* and *Greece*. A few Years after *Scythia*, *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, *Dalmatia*, *Dacia*, and the Two *Pannonias* felt the Fury of the same *Huns* and *Goths*, the *Sarmatians*, the *Quadi*, the *Alans*, the *Vandals* and the *Marcomans*. The *Heruli* spread their Terror in several parts, the *Gauls*

les shook off the Yoke of the *Roman Empire*, *Africk* revolted, *Spain* was abandon'd to the Barbarous Nations, *Germany* reassum'd its Liberty, *Italy* had several Masters, and no part of the Empire, was free from Oppression or Danger. In this Universal Confusion, the *Boijans* calling to mind their Ancient Grandeur, began again to show themselves, and making their Advantage of the favourable Opportunity that offer'd, soon gave the World Occasion to talk of them. It was about the Year 373. and in the Reign of the Emperors *Valens* and *Gratian*, that they by Degrees made themselves Masters of all the Country of *Noricum*, of *Austria*, *Tyrol*, and part of *Rhetia*, which we call the Country of the *Grifons*.

In those Days the Borders of the Country inhabited by the *Boijans*, extended much farther than those of *Bavaria*, do at present, and their Dominions were divided into Four *Tetrarchies*, all which nevertheless own'd one Supreme Head, or Sovereign. *Paulus Diaconus*, says, they were then Masters of *Suabia*, *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Pannonia*, and part of *Italy*. But in the Year 1151, *Frederick Barbarossa*, reduc'd them to a narrower Compass, when in the Diet of *Ratisbon*, he gave *Austria*, with some other Lordships belonging to the *Boijans*, to his Uncle *Henry*, as may appear by the Publick Acts and Records preserv'd by the Care of *Andrew*, Priest of *Ratisbon*, who produces this Grant of the Emperor *Frederick*. As for the time when this Nation receiv'd the Light of the Gospel, there is great Likeli-hood, it was in the Camp of the Emperor

Marcus

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Philosopher, when in the Year of Christ 176, as *Tertullian* writes, the Legion, call'd *Fulminatrix*, or the Lightning Legion, which had Knowledge of *Jesus Christ*, by its Prayers obtain'd Water of Heaven for the Army, then ready to perish for Want of it, and Victory over its Enemies, by whom it was close beset. I will here leave the Name of *Bojans* with the Darkness of Paganism, to make use for the future of that of *Bavarians*. The First that Preach'd the Gospel in *Bavaria*, was one St. *Laurence*, not the *Spaniard*, who suffer'd Martyrdom on a Grid-Iron, but another of the same Name, sent by St. *Peter*, or St. *Mark*, or by *Hermagoras* Bishop of *Aquilea*, so much do Authors vary, who labour'd with such Success, that the *Bavarians* erected a Chappel in Honour of him, which is standing to this Day. *Eusebius*, *Bede*, *Baronius*, and *Raderus* mention Two *Lucius*'s, Holy Men, who contributed their Labour towards confirming the *Bavarians* in the Faith. Some think the one of them was Son to *Simon the Cyrenean*, who help'd our Saviour to carry the Cross; the other, Authors of Credit affirm, was the Famous British King *Lucius*, who being converted left his Crown to propogate the Gospel. Several Years after St. *Maximilian*, Bishop of *Lork*, the Ancient Metropolis of *Bavaria*, now only a Monastery in *Austria*, where the *Ens* falls into the *Danube*, employ'd himself in cultivating the Christian Religion in those parts. Having given this Account of the Original of the *Bavarians*, and of their Conversion

version to Christianity, which is as much as can well be found in creditable Authors concerning them, we will now come to latter Ages, in which we shall find more Light, and the Reader more Satisfaction.

C H A P. I I.

Of the Bavarian Princes. Of the Race of the Agilolfingians, till that Family was laid aside by the Emperor Charlemaign, and his Death.

THE Boijans, or *Bavarians*, as we shall hereafter call them, having for some time labour'd under the Yoke of the Barbarous Nations, which over-ran all *Europe*, began to take heart and appear again, under their Prince *Theodon*, about whose Original, there is much Variance among Authors. *Brunerus* and *Velserus*, who have examin'd all the rest, and writ Learned Dissertations on this Subject, are at last forc'd to ground their Opinions on Conjectures. *Velserus*, who is curious in the Search of Antiquity, judges by the Ancient Laws of a King of *France*, which were in use among the *Bavarians* above an Age before *Theodon*, that this Prince was of the Race of the *Agilolfingians*, descended from the Famous *Agilofus*, a Person in great Reputation among them, long before *Pharamond* went into

into France, and of this Family were the Ancient Bavarian Princes. Cassiodorus informs us, that Theodon came into Bavaria, and was there receiv'd as Prince by Right of Inheritance, and the Consent of Theodorick, King of the Ostrogoths, who was then powerful both on this side and beyond the Alps, in Italy, and on the Danube; for it is not probable that Theodon could possess himself of the Country by Force, under so Great and Mighty a Conqueror. Procopius and others have writ the History of that Potent King, who Conquer'd the Two Pannonias, supported the declining Fortune of the Visigoths, drove the Eastern Emperors out of Italy, curb'd the Vandals in Africk, overthrew the Germans, and receiv'd Presents from the remotest Eastern Parts; which evinces, that Theodon must be beholding to him for his Exaltation.

The Bavarians were govern'd by several Laws, according to the various Revolutions of their Country. Long before Theodon they had those of their First Ancestors the Celts, which were not written till very late. Plutarch observes that the Women were always highly Honour'd among them, because they had several times reconcil'd the Men when at Variance. In Affairs of smaller Moment they consulted only their Princes, but all extraordinary Matters were debated in publick. In the First Sitting, the Matter was only propos'd, and then they fell to Drinking, and the next Day upon more Mature Deliberation, they came to a Resolution, which was irrevocable. There were then no Written

Laws

Laws, but all Justice was administred by Memory. Next succeeded the Laws of *Theodorick*, King of the *Gotbs*, which lasted till the Reign of another *Theodorick*, King of *France*, who abolish'd those of the *Gotbs*, and establish'd his own. It was this *Theodorick*, who by the Partition *Cloris* made of his Dominions among his Four Sons, was put into Possession of the Countries about the *Rhine* on both sides, and Conquer'd *Burgundy* and *Thuringia*, as also all *Franconia*, which made the *Bavarians* willing to receive the Laws of the *French*, whose Dominions were of so great an Extent.

But to return to Prince *Theodon*, we do not find any extraordinary Actions of his, mention'd in Authentick Writers, but only that he govern'd his Dominions with the greatest Approbation of all Men, and Died in the Year 558. *Velsenus* says, he left Two Sons, *Utilon* and *Theodon*, Surnam'd *Vacarus*, that is, the Undaunted. He writes, that *Utilon* succeeded his Father, and govern'd the *Bavarians*, and *Theodon* went over into *Italy*, to gain Honour in Wars. *Utilon* has not left us any better Account of his Reign than his Father, but he Died in 565, which was the same Year the Emperor *Justinian* Died; and Five Years before it, a Plague which began in the *East*, spread it self over the Sea into *Italy*, and thence passing the *Alps*, came into *Bavaria*, making such Desolation in all Parts, that the like was not seen in many Ages. Three Years after it, the *Lombards* broke into *Italy*, then drein'd of Men, and left desolate by the Plague. The Army of the *Lombards* was increas'd

creas'd by the Accession of the *Saxons*, *Pannonians*, *Bulgarians*, *Suevians* and *Bavarians*, who press'd to accompany them in their Expedition. Their King *Alboinus* having settled his Court at *Milan*, was Murder'd by the Contrivance of *Rosamund* the Daughter of the King of the *Gepidae*, and one *Clephon* succeeded him. After the Death of *Clephon*, the *Lombards* chose Thirty Rulers instead of one, in the Year 576, who Governing Tyrannically during the Ten Years the Power was in their Hands, the Regal Government was restor'd, and put into the Hands of *Autharis*, the Son of *Clephon*. This King order'd that the Kings of the *Lombards* should be call'd *Flavii*, as the Emperors had been *Cæsars*, and he Marry'd the Daughter of *Garibald*, then Prince of the *Bavarians*. This *Garibald*, tho' he had the Investiture of his Dominions from the *French*, yet, to secure his Frontiers against the growing Power of the *Lombards*, he had given one of his Daughters in Marriage to *Evin*, one of the Thirty Rulers above mention'd, who then govern'd *Trent*. The *French* would have been reveng'd on him for that Alliance, had he not been strongly supported by *Liban*, and *Amon*, and *Rhodanus*, Three Chiefs of the *Lombards* who espous'd his Quarrel, and made War on *Gontran*, King of *Orleans*. But they being Worsted, were forc'd to repass the *Alps*, and *Cramnicis*, *Gontran's* General pursuing them, took *Trent*, expelling *Evin*, who recover'd it soon after the Death of that General, defeating and killing him in Battel. This Victory closely united *Garibald* to the *Lombards*, which

which Union was the more riveted by the Marriage of his other Daughter *Theodelinda* to *Autharis*, King of the *Lombards*.

Autharis is said to have gone himself in Person disguis'd among his own Ambassadors to see *Theodelinda*, before he Marry'd her, and being extremely taken with her, Courted for himself, till being Discover'd, he carried her to *Milan*, where the Marriage was Celebrated with the greatest Pomp. He liv'd but Six Years after he was Marry'd, being Poison'd as was thought, at *Pavia*, and Died in the Year 591. After his Death, the Assembly of the States left it to *Theodelinda* to chuse them a King, and herself a Husband. She pitch'd upon *Agilulfus*, one of the Thirty Rulers above mention'd, whom she converted to the Christian Faith, her First Husband having Died a *Pagan*. This *Agilulfus* was Crown'd at *Milan* with a Crown of Gold, which had an Iron Rim within, to strengthen it; and from him came the Custome still in use of the Emperors being Crown'd at *Milan*, as Kings of the *Romans*, with that which is call'd the Iron Crown. To return to *Geribald*, he some Years after the Death of *Autharis*, was either kill'd, or drove into *Italy* by *Childebert*, King of *France*, who made a great Progress in *Germany*, to revenge *Garibald's* entring into Alliance with the *Lombards*. *Childebert* being Master of *Bavaria*, gave it to one. *Thassilon*, whose Reign *Paulus Diaconus* says was but short, yet famous for a great Victory he obtain'd over the *Sclavonians*, who had broke into *Germany*, and were by him defeated in *Istria*. Some pretend

tell'd that after the Death of *Thassilon*, *Garibald* the Father of *Theodelinda*, was restor'd to his Dominions. However, *Paulus Diaconus* a Faithful Author affirms, that this *Garibald* was the Son of *Thassilon*, that he continu'd the Wars against the *Sclavonians*, who Worst-ed him at First, but were afterwards repuls'd by him with considerable Loss. We may gather from the same Author, that he Marry'd a Daughter of *Gisulfus*, Duke of *Friouli*, by whom he had *Theodon* his Successor. At this time the *French*, who were Sovereigns of *Bavaria*, being not yet appeas'd for *Garibald's* siding with the *Lombards*, to lessen the Dignity of those Princes, chang'd their Title of Kings into that of Dukes, which has continu'd ever since.

Theodon the Third began his Reign in the Year 612, being still a *Pagan*, as were the Chief Men of his Country. He took to Wife *Reginotrude*, the Daughter of *Childebert*, King of *France*, who insensibly drew him to the Knowledge of the True GOD, and to forsake his Idols. St. *Rupertus* Bishop of *Worms*, was sent for, to propagate the Gospel, and being come instructed *Theodon* and his *Bavarians* in the Christian Religion, and Baptiz'd them, for which he is reckon'd the apostle of *Bavaria*, where he founded several Churches, and erected Monasteries. *Theodon* forwarded him in all his Pious Undertakings, and having given Glorious Proofs of his Zeal for Religion, made a happy end, leaving his Son *Theodebert* to succeed him.

Theodebert no way degenerated from so Religious a Father, for he bountifully encourag'd the Work of Religion, founding new Churches, and finishing those his Father had left unfinis'h'd. Other Actions of Note of this Prince, nor of his Son and Successor *Hugibert*, are not mention'd by Authors; whether it was that they liv'd in Peace, or that their Exploits went all under the Name of the *French*, to whom they were then Subject. But it was in this time, that the *Bulgarians* having been routed by *Dagobert*, King of *France*, with a Mighty Slaughter, he sent Orders to the *Bavarians* to cut the Throats in One Night of all the Remainder of their Army, which had fled into that Country. Only one *Alticens* with 700 of his Men, escap'd this Cruel Butchery. This *Dagobert* is suppos'd to have alter'd the Laws of *Bavaria*, and to have set them upon the *French* Foot, some few Heads of which, for a Taste will not be ungrateful to the Reader.

There was no Capital Punishment for any Man, unless he kill'd his Prince. He that Murder'd a Bishop came off for as much Gold as a Leaden Garment weigh'd, which was fitted to the Murderer's Body. It was not Lawful to take away the Goods of a *Bavarian*, and much less to put him to Death, unless he were convicted of conspiring against his Prince, or the State. All other Penalties were pecuniary, and if the Criminal had not where withal to pay the Fine, he was to be made a Slave, and to serve till his Wages amounted to the Sum. The Princes, as has been said, were

were of the Race of the *Agilolfingians*, and chosen either by the Kings of *France*, or the States of the Country. The Law provided, that whilst the Father had Vigour enough to govern his Dominions, to manage his Wars, and perform the other Duties of a Sovereign, provided he was neither Deaf nor Blind, the Son should have no Share in the Government. All Differences that could not be Friendly accommodated, were decided by the Sword. All Churches were an inviolable Sanctuary. It was not permitted to Travel on *Sundays*. There were Restrictions for Marriage within certain Degrees of Consanguinity, and all other Laws, excepting that of Duel, were agreeable to the Divine Commandments.

Theodon the Fourth of the Name, succeeded his Father *Hugibert*, and began his Reign in the Year 646. This Prince had a Daughter call'd *Uta*, who being got with Child by *Sigibaud*, a Man of Note, to conceal him, laid the Crime upon St. *Emmeranus*, Bishop of *Poitiers*, who was then in *Bavaria*, in his way to Preach the Gospel to the *Huns*. Her Brother *Lantbert* in a Rage hasted to *Helfendorf*, where the Holy Man then was, and dragging him out of the Church, put out his Eyes, cut off his Feet, Hands, Nose, Ears, and all other Parts, and so left his Body wallowing in Blood. Many Miracles are said to have been wrought at his Shrine, and Duke *Theodon* detesting his Sons Rashness, built a Monastery in Honour of the Saint. *Lantbert* Died miserably, and his Posterity, for Three Ages fell under a Thou-

sand Calamities, excepting those that had a True Abhorrence of that Princes Cruelty.

Theodebert the Second of the Name, was Successor to Duke *Theodon*, but not his Son, whether he was his Brother, or more remote of Kin is uncertain. He was a Virtuous and Heroick Prince, and restor'd *Ansprand*, who had liv'd Nine Years in Exile in *Bavaria*, to the Crown of the *Lombards*, which had been unjustly taken from him by his Rebellious Subjects. *Ansprand* enjoy'd his Kingdom, but Three Months, yet Dying left his Son *Luitprand* quietly possess'd of it, who to acknowledge the Kindness receiv'd from *Theodebert*, took to Wife his Daughter *Gontrade*. This Alliance seem'd to have establish'd a Peace betwixt the *Bavarians* and the *Lombards*, yet it lasted only during the Life of Duke *Theodebert*. He Died leaving his Dominions to

Theodon the Fifth of the Name, Son to his Brother *Grimaud*. A War soon broke out betwixt this New Duke and the *Lombard*, which nevertheless was ended without any remarkable Action on either side, and the Two Princes were reconcil'd. *Theodon* however gain'd great Reputation in War, and was either fear'd or belov'd by his Neighbours. His Devotion exceeded that of all his Predecessors, for he was the First Sovereign of *Bavaria*, who, after making Peace with the *Lombards*, went to *Rome* to visit the Shrines of the Apostles, in the Year 717. He had Three Sons *Grimaud*, *Theodebaud*, and *Hugibert*, with whom he shar'd the Government, making as it were Four Tetrarchies in *Bavaria*.

Theo-

Theodebaud dying, his Elder Brother Grimaud Marry'd his Wife *Pilistrudis*, for which Incestuous Match God punish'd them both. *Pilistrudis* being sometime after banish'd by *Charles Martel* into *Italy*, where she dy'd in great Poverty; *Grimaud* murder'd by an Assassin, and his Children excluded their Inheritance. Only *Hugibert* remain'd of *Theodin's* Children, who was sole Possessor of *Bavaria*, of whom we have little or no other account, but that his Successor was,

Utilon, the Second of the Name, who took up the Government of *Bavaria* after *Hugibert*, in the Year 739, or 740. This was a Magnanimous and Pious Prince, and assisted St. *Boniface* in rooting out many Errors which had crept into the Country in Religion. They divided *Bavaria* into Four Dioceſſes, which were, *Salzburg*, *Ratisbon*, *Freising*, and *Passau*, which prov'd very advantageous to Christianity. *Utilon* sent powerful Succours to *Charles Martel*, against the Sarazens, who had paciſ'd the Pyrenean Mountains, and entred *France*; which having done notable Service in that Expedition, return'd home with Honour. *Charles Martel* had marry'd the Duke's Niece *Sunichildes*, and in return after that King's Death he marry'd his Sister *Haltrudis* against the liking of her Brother's, and then took upon him the Title of King. This so provok'd the French, that *Carloman* and *Pepin*, Brothers to *Hiltrudis*, after subduing *Aquitain*, entred *Bavaria* with their Forces, and having drove *Utilon* as far as the River *Inn*, would not have ſtopt there, but that they were pacify'd by the Prayers and Tears

of their Sister *Hiltrudis*, and *Utilon's* promising to be satisfy'd with the Title of Duke. How, or when *Utilon* ended his Days, is not mention'd by the Authors who write of this Country; but it appears that his Son *Thassilon* being Duke, *Griphon* Brother to King *Pepin* of *France*, incens'd that he was not admitted to any Share in the Sovereignty, entred *Bavaria* with some Forces and made himself Master of it, seizing his Sister *Hiltrudis* and her Son *Thassilon*. *Pepin* march'd against him with Expedition, and the *Bavarians*, who had follow'd him by Compulsion, now abandoning of him, *Thassilon* was by *Pepin* restor'd to his Dukedom.

In the Year 757, *Thassilon* being then but 15 years of Age, bore his Uncle *Pepin* company in his Expedition against *Astulphus* King of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, whom they forc'd to sue for Peace, and to restore the *Exarchat* of *Ravenna* to the Pope. The next Year *Thassilon* and the Nobility of *Bavaria* appear'd in the meeting of the States at *Compeigne*, where they did Homage to *Pepin*. Six Years after this he attended that King in his War against *Eudo*, Duke of *Aquitain*, at which time he contracted a strict Friendship with Prince *Charles* the King's Son, which was not lasting, for soon after *Thassilon* fell off from the *French*. This sudden change so far incens'd *Pepin*, that in an Assembly of the States held at *Worms*, it was resolv'd he should be punish'd as a Rebel. However, the Death of *Pepin*, which hapned in the Year 768, retarded the execution, and left the care of it to his Son *Charles*.

In the mean while *Thassilon* had strengthned himself by a new Alliance with *Desiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, who had given him his Daughter *Luitpurgis* to Wife. This, and the assistance of some neighbouring Nations, together with the Affection of his own Subjects, seem'd to render him formidable; but still his greatest Security was in the Goodness and Mercy of *Charles*, commonly call'd *Charlemaign*, or the *Great*, who rememb'ring their former Friendship in his Father's Army, sent to conjure him to lay aside his aspiring Thoughts, and to return to his Duty. This Embassy had the intended Effect, and a Peace was concluded betwixt them in the Year 770, but not lasting. For the Datchess *Luitpurgis* taking it to heart that *Charlemaign* had put away his Wife and her Sister *Berta*, and depos'd her Father *Desiderius*, who was the last King of the *Lombards*, never gave over her Sollicitations with her Husband *Thassilon*, till she prevail'd with him to espouse her Quarrel, and take up Arms against that King, contrary to his Oath and Inclination.

Whilst *Charlemaign* took a Journey to *Rome*, the Duke rais'd a powerful Army, yet by the persuasions of Pope *Adrian*, he again submitted, and did Homage to *Charlemaign*, who receiv'd him at *Worms* with his usual Clemency and Affection. *Luitpurgis* not so satisfy'd, again by her Importunity debauches her Husband from his Allegiance, and he terrify'd again with the approach of *Charlemaign*, goes to him as a Suppliant, and finds the usual Mercy, without any other punishment but renewing his Oath of Fidelity he had so often broke. Nor did he

keep this any better, for giving way again to his implacable Dutchesse, and not daring to trust his own Subjects the *Bavarians*, who could not allow of this Infidelity, he drew the *Huns* into his pay. *Charlemaign* having receiv'd this News, call'd an Assembly of the States of all the *French* Dominions, which met at *Ingelheim*, in the Year 788, to which *Thassilon*, not being yet in a Condition to take the Field, repair'd himself, thinking by his presence to stifle all that should be said against him. Here his own Subjects accus'd him with frequent breach of Faith, and having ruin'd his Dominions, for which the Assembly judg'd him to deserve Death. However, he casting himself at the King's Feet, and imploring his Mercy, *Charlemaign* gave him his Life, and assign'd him the City of *Metz* to live in private, where he was treated according to his Birth. Some say he there led a Religious Life, and dy'd in reputation of Sanctity. In him ended the Sovereignty of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Agilolfingians*, which had Rul'd so many Years, and was now depriv'd of all its Dominions, for this Prince's Perjury and Infidelity.

Charlemaign pardon'd all the *Bavarians* that were not guilty of this last Rebellion; and as for those that were, he only Banish'd them their Country for ever, dispersing them in several parts. The *Huns* who had been rous'd by *Thassilon*, could not be so easily quell'd, for though several times repuls'd and worsted, still they disturb'd *Bavaria*, till they receiv'd two great Defeats, the one in *Italy* by the *French*, and the other from the *Bavarians*, with some

Succours

Succours from *Charlemaign*, which oblig'd them to retire into *Hungary*. However, the next Year they endeavour'd to be reveng'd, yet with no better success, the *Bavarian* and *French* united Forces putting them to the Rout, and driving them into the *Danube*, where a great Number perish'd. *Charlemaign* having now settled all his Dominions, came to *Ratisbon*, where he divided *Bavaria* into several parts, appointing as many Gouvernours over them, with the Title of *Counts*. He also added some new Laws to their old ones, which may be seen in *Velserus*. For a general Gouvernour, he left *Gerold*, Brother to his Wife *Hildegard*, a famous Souldier, and great Politician, Founder of our Lady's Church at *Paderborn*, and Benefactor to that of *St. Gal*; associating with him in the Government the Counts *Archambaut*, *Ocpert*, *Albrick*, *Adolphus*, *Wernhar*, *Orendille*, *Amelric*, and *Godfrey*, with the two able Lawyers *Gisilhard*, and *Ellambert*. At the same time *Eric* was Constituted Duke of the Country of *Friouli*.

During the Government of these two Great Men, the *Huns* began again to break out, and *Gerold* venturing with his usual Bravery to oppose them, was overthrown and kill'd in the Battle. This Success so encourag'd the *Huns*, that they no longer made any doubt of being Masters of all *Bavaria*, and they might perhaps have succeeded, had not *Arnon*, Archbishop of *Salzburg* come then opportunely from *Rome*, who gathering all the Troops he could of *French* and *Bavarians* into one Body, gave them such a mighty overthrow, that the Chiefeſt of them being

being Slain, those who fled had no more thoughts of returning.

Charlemaign having Reign'd gloriously for many Years, ended his Days on the 16th of January, 814, leaving the Empire to his Son Lewis, who gave the Government of *Bavaria* to Lothair, one of the Sons of his Nephew Bernard, then King of *Italy*.

C H A P. III.

Sovereigns of Bavaria from the Death of Charlemaign to Arnold, the First Duke, from whom the present Elector is Descended.

IN the Year 817, at a General Assembly of the States of the Empire held at *Aix*, Lewis the Emperor took his Son Lothair for his Associate in the Empire, and leaving all *Aquitain* to his Son Pepin, gave to his Third the Young Lewis, both the *Bavarias* on this side and beyond the *Danube*, with the Title of King, which his Successors continu'd for near 100 Years.

Bernard King of *Italy*, to whose Father part of this Country had been given, at the distribution made by *Carlemaign*, was so incens'd at this wrong, that he conspir'd with many Persons both in *Italy* and *France*, against his Uncle Lewis, to whom only the *Germans* and *Bavarians* continu'd Loyal. But the Emperor marching speedily

ly against *Bernard*, he was forsaken by many of his Party, and dreading his Uncle's just Indignation, went with the rest, and cast himself at his Feet to implore Mercy. The States then Assembled at *Aix*, condemn'd them all to Death; but *Lewis*, whose Clemency gain'd him the Title of the *Debonnaire*, spar'd their Lives, only putting out the Eyes of some, and confining others to Monasteries.

Lewis King of *Bavaria*, continu'd long peaceable in his Dominions, whilst his Brothers *Lothair* and *Pepin* Rebell'd and made War against their Father, till at last he was drawn in by them to joyn in their Impiety, because the Emperor had given some dependencies on his Dominions to his Youngest Son *Charles*, whom he had by his Second Wife *Judith*. The Three Brothers being thus wickedly united, press'd so hard upon their Father, that his Forces forsook him, and he was forc'd to put himself into their hands. They pretended to show him some Respect at first, but it was counterfeit, for that very Night they had him secur'd under a good Guard. This done, they divided his Dominions among them, *Pepin* return'd into *Aquitain*, *Lewis* into *Bavaria*, and *Lothair* who pretended to the best part of the dividend, carry'd his Father to the Monastery of St. *Medard* under a Guard, and the next Autumn had him convey'd to *Compiegne*, where he formally depos'd him. His other Sons *Lewis* and *Pepin* offended at this base proceeding, took up Arms against *Lothair*, and Restor'd their Father to the Throne, in the Year 835.

The Emperor daily declining in Strength of Body, his Empress *Judith* never gave over pressing him to make a provision for his Son *Charles*, which had already caus'd so many Troubles, and he not able to withstand her Solicitations, bestow'd a considerable part of *France* on him. This was taken so heinously by his other Sons *Lothair* and *Lewis*, that they were upon the point of joyning their Forces against their Father, had he not timely divided them, which done he spar'd *Lothair*, and vented all his passion on *Lewis*, who had always been the most Obedient of his Sons, depriving him of all his Dominions, excepting only *Bavaria*. *Lewis* exasperated at this proceeding, had recourse to Arms again, and with the assistance of the *Saxons* and *Thuringians*, March'd to *Francfort*, where the Emperor advancing to meet him, he was forsaken by his Army, and oblig'd to take a compass through *Bohemia*, to escape back again into *Bavaria*. Being arriv'd there, he receiv'd the News that his Father returning to *Worms* after this Expedition, was there fallen Sick, of which Distemper he Dy'd soon after.

Lothair upon his Father's death resolv'd to seize all his Dominions, and to this purpose courted his half-brother *Charles* to joyn with him against his other Brother *Lewis*, King of *Bavaria*, who rais'd so powerful an Army for his defence, that he durst not engage him that Year. However, the next Year, *Lothair* corrupted a part of *Lewis*'s Army, which abandon'd him, and then putting off the Mask, he march'd against his Brother *Charles*, leaving Count *Adelberg* to guard the passes of the *Rhine* against the *Bavarians*.

Bavarians. Lewis lost no Courage, but falling upon Adelberg routed and kill'd him, and being Master of the Rhine, hasted to join his Brother Charles, who then implor'd his Assistance against the Common Enemy. The Two Brothers grown formidable by the Conjunction of their Armies, sent Offers of a Friendly Accommodation to Lothair, who, puff'd up with the Succours brought him out of Aquitain, would not hearken to them, but remitted all to the Decision of the Sword. Accordingly on the 24th of June 841. a Bloody Battle was fought betwixt them, in which Lothair was entirely defeated, and forc'd to Fly for Safety to Aix. After this Victory King Lewis return'd to Bavaria and Charles into Aquitain, but Lothair gathering Forces again, they soon join'd and solemnly swore to assist one another, which made Lothair, not able to oppose them, to Fly to Vienne in Dauphine, and his Brothers in the mean while divided all his Dominions on this side the Alps between them. Lewis had all Germany, and Charles had France.

But the Year 843. was Famous for the Peace concluded and sworn to by the Three Brothers, and the Partition made betwixt them. All the Country from the British Sea to the River Meuse, fell to Charles. Lothair had part of the Belgick Gaule, Lorrain, Burgundy, Provence, and Italy, with the Title of Emperor. Young Pepin, Son to the late King Pepin, kept Aquitain, in spight of his Uncles. Lewis had Bavaria and all the Provinces beyond the Rhine, towards the North and East, as far as Hungary,

gaxy, and call'd himself King of *Germany*. Of this King *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and his Successors, we shall treat hereafter, without taking Notice of the other Affairs in *Europe*, any farther than they relate to *Bavaria*.

This solemn Agreement produc'd Peace for some Years, and *Lewis* had not any Trouble in quelling the Revolting *Saxons* and *Moravians*, and curbing the Barbarous *Normans*. His Son *Carloman*, was by some Court-Enemies accus'd of aspiring to the Crown before his time, which *Lewis* was the more apt to believe, rememb'reing what he had done himself against his Father; yet the Prince coming to Court, clear'd himself, and was restor'd to the Kings Favours. Yet this continu'd not long, the same Persons still inciting the Father against his Son, to such a Degree, that he declar'd him Guilty of High Treason, and March'd against him with his Army.

Carloman on his side was not unprovided, but being forsaken by a great Part of his Troops, he again appear'd in Person before the King, and so well justify'd himself, that his Father was appeas'd, and again convinc'd of his Innocence. King *Lewis* had Three Sons *Carloman*, *Lewis*, and *Charles*, Surnam'd the *Gross*. The Eldest of these being highly favour'd after clearing himself of the Imputations above mention'd; His Brother *Lewis* took it so to heart, that he privately conspir'd with the *Saxons*, *Thuringians* and *Moravians*, calling in all the Bannish'd Persons to his Assistance, by which means he rais'd a considerable Army. Yet after all, the Noise was much greater than

than the Effect, for he fearing least his Followers should make their own Peace by Delivering him up, thought better to prevent them, and have Recourse to his Fathers Mercy, which he found ready to receive him, and a Peace was soon concluded between them.

The Year 868 was remarkable for wonderful Inundations, which destroy'd all the Seed in the Ground, drown'd vast Numbers of Cattle, and overthrew abundance of Houses. A Famine ensu'd, and after it a Plague, and in 869. the *Bohemians* making an Irruption into *Bavaria*, were repuls'd by Prince *Carloman*. The *Moravians* follow'd next, whom the same Prince overthrew, with such a Mighty Slaughter, that very few of them return'd home. King *Lewis* provok'd by so many Revolts of those People, sent his Three Sons with Three separate Armies into that Country, who entirely subdu'd and brought it under his Obedience.

Lothair King of *Lorrain* Dying without Issue, in the Year 869, *Charles* King of *France* overran that Country, and took Possession of it all. King *Lewis* his Brother, thinking he had an equal Right to that Inheritance, sent to perswade his Brother to stand to Arbitration, and have that Kingdom equally divided betwixt him.

Charles who was in Possession, made some Difficulty at first, till *Lewis* having declar'd War on him, he thought better on it, and the Two Kings meeting, terminated that Affair amicably, dividing that Province betwixt them. *Lewis* the Emperor, Brother to the Deceas'd

Deceas'd King of *Lorrain*, claim'd that Inheritance as nearest of Blood, and the *Bavarian* acknowledging his Right, generously consented to restore his part, provided his Brother *Charles* quitted the other, and the Partition were totally made void, which he as Honourably perform'd, giving a rare Example of Moderation and Justice, scarce to be parallell'd among Princes. About the same time, *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy* for the space of Two Months suffer'd much by a Plague of Locusts, which flew so thick that they Clouded the Sky, and devour'd all the Product of the Earth, there being no Remedy against them, till a strong Easterly Wind carried most of them into the *British Sea*, only leaving many Heaps of them Dead on the Shore, the Stench whereof caus'd a Plague, and that with the Famine destroy'd vast Multitudes of People.

(*Lewis* the Emperor Dying in the Year 875. *Charles* King of *France*, took Possession of the Empire, before his Brother of *Bavaria* was in a Readiness to dispute his Title. He afterwards sent some Forces under his Sons into *Italy*, and march'd himself into *France* to assert his Right, but both Expeditions came to nothing, and *Lewis* return'd with his Army into *Germany* in the Year 876.)

Soon after his Return, *Lewis* King of *Bavaria* departed this Life on the Twenty-eighth of *August*, in the same Year 876, at Seventy Years of Age, leaving Three Sons, *Carloman*, *Lewis* and *Charles*, who was afterwards Emperor. King *Lewis* was adorn'd with all Christian and Heroick Virtues, being Religious,

gious, Just, and well read in the Cannon and Civil Law, Politick in Peace, and Brave in War, an Enemy to sloath, and more fond of Armes than Treasure. In short, he was an accomplish'd Prince, and might serve for an Example to all Future Ages.

Bavaria had always been the Residence of the late King *Lewis of Germany*, and enjoy'd Peace under him, but his Death alter'd the Face of Affairs. *Charles the Emperor*, thought to strip his Nephews of their Inheritance, and to that end endeavour'd to sow Division among them, who diving into his Design, stuck firmly to one another. *Carloman* undertook to give a Diversion in *Italy*, *Charles* was appointed to secure *Germany*, and *Lewis* had an Army to Guard the *Rhine*. The Emperor being at the Head of 50000 Men, refus'd all Offers of Peace, and *Lewis* tho' inferior in Number, pass'd the *Rhine* to meet him. On the 8th of October 876. they came to a Battle, in which *Charles* was routed, with the Loss of all his Treasure, and Abundance of the French Officers taken. After this Victory the Three Brothers met and divided their Fathers Dominions among them. *Bavaria*, *Hungary*, Part of *Austrasia*, *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, fell to *Carloman's* Lot; *Lewis* had *Franconia*, *Saxony*, *Thuringia*, *Frise* and the other Part of *Austrasia*; and *Charles* had the rest.

Carloman being now King of *Bavaria*, to be reveng'd of the Emperor his Uncle, pass'd the *Alps* into *Italy*, and made himself Master of the *Cisalpine Gaule*. The Emperor who was then in *Italy*, in a Consternation fled towards

France, but before he could pass the *Alps*, was seiz'd with a violent Flux and Fever of which he Died on the 16th of October 877. *Carlo-man* having settled the Affairs of *Italy* return'd to *Bavaria*, and took upon him the Title of Emperor, and King of *Italy* and *Bavaria*, which he enjoy'd not long, being taken with a Palsy, of which he Died on the 21th of March 878, leaving no Lawful Issue, and therefore his Brother.

Lewis was Crown'd King of *Bavaria*, whilst his Younger Brother *Charles* possess'd himself of *Italy*, and was declar'd Emperor. The New King at the Instigation of his wife and some French Malecontents, entred *France* with a Powerful Army, where finding nothing of the great Promises made him by those that had invited him, he renew'd his Alliance with his Nephew King *Lewis*, and March'd to oppose the *Normans*, who had entred *Saxony*, and were drove out by him, tho' the Victory cost him dear, abundance of his Nobility and Prime Officers being kill'd in the Action. This done, he quell'd the *Bosarians*, the *Dalmatians*, and the *Sorabians*, that endeavour'd to cast off their Obedience.

After these great Successes, *Lewis* returning to *Frankfort*, Died there on the 20th of February 882, to the great Grief of his People, being a Prince who was never charg'd with any Fault, except his Disobedience to his Father. His Brother *Charles* the Emperor took Possession of his Dominions, and in him all the great Conquests of *Charlemaigne*, came to be again reunited. *Arnoul*, Bastard Son to *Carlo-man*, King of *Bavaria*, was by him appointed Governour of that Country, where nothing of

Note

Note happened under this Sovereign and Governor, till the Emperor Dying, his Mighty Dominions were again rent in pieces, and *Arnoul* of a Governor made himself Sovereign of *Bavaria*, where having no Lawful Issue, he obtain'd in an Assembly of the States of the Country, that his Two Bastard Sons, *Zuentwald* and *Ratold*, should be declar'd his True Heirs and Successors. The *Moravians* were ever restless People, and several times revolted, but were still reduc'd by him. He met with more Trouble from the *Normans*, who defeated an Army he sent against them, under the Command of *Sunderold*, Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, who was kill'd with many other Persons of Note. This Unfortunate Battle was fought on the 25th of June 891, and was soon reveng'd by *Arnoul*, who marching in Person against the *Normans* and *Danes*, that had join'd them, overthrew both Nations, and gain'd so Glorious a Victory that the Memory of it, was ever after celebrated at *Lovain*, where the battle was fought, on the First Day of September. These Successes were some time after Crown'd with the Birth of a Son *Arnoul* had by his Wife, and whom he call'd *Lewis*. In the Year 895. *Arnoul* pass'd the *Alps* into Italy, to relieve Pope *Formosus*, who was oppress'd by a Faction in *Rome*. He laid Siege to that City, and a Hare happening to run through his Camp, was pursu'd by some Soldiers to the very Walls, which put the Garrison into such a Consternation, that they all fled, and the *Germans* perceiving it, entred the City, putting all the Factious Party to the

Sword. The Pope in Acknowledgment for this Deliverance, Crown'd *Arnoul* Emperor in the Church of St. Peter; after which he return'd into *Bavaria*, where he departed this Life on the 29th of December 899.

Lewis the Son of *Arnoul* and his Empress *Uta*, was but Seven Years of Age, when his Father left him the Crown, and was confirm'd in an Assembly of the States in the Year 900. The *Lorrainers* weary of their King, and his Bastard Brother *Zuentibald*, sent to offer him their Obedience, which his Protectors accept'd of, and after one Battle, in which *Zuentibald* was kill'd, he remain'd quietly possess'd of that Country. *Luitpald*, young *Lewis*'s General, routed the *Hungarians*, who had made a sudden Irruption into *Bavaria*; of whom above 1200 were Drown'd in the *Danube*, as they fled.

Lewis being of Age took upon him the Government of his Dominions, and had enough to do considering their Extent, to quell all Commotions, to encourage Trade and Learning, and to support the Rights of the Church. All Parts enjoy'd Peace till the *Hungarians*, Turbulent People, broke out again into *Bavaria*. *Luitpald* before-mention'd, had routed them twice, but the Third time he was defeated and kill'd, and the *Hungarians* having plunder'd a great part of *Bavaria*, return'd home with a great Booty.

" This *Luitpald* was a brave Commander,
" and some Authors will have him be descended from *Charlemaign*, and say, he was
" the Son of *Arnoul*, the Son of *Bernard*, the
" Son

" Son of *Pepin*, who was the Offspring of another *Bernard*, the Son of *Pepin*, King of " Italy, and Grandson to *Charlemaign*. Many " Historians agree that the present Dukes of " Bavaria are descended from this *Luitpald*, " tho' they vary about his Original. The " Learned *Lipsius* says, The Dukes of Bavaria " are descended from *Charles Martel*, Grand- " Father to *Charlemaign*, which confirms what " has been said above, which is here men- " tion'd at large to show the Original of the " present Dukes.

The Years 909 and 910 were fatal to *Bavaria*, and the adjacent Provinces, where the *Hungarians* committed all manner of Inhu- manities, till King *Lewis*, not able to appease them, was forc'd to buy a Peace. Yet the fol- lowing Year 911 was still more pernicious, for the Death of the Young King *Lewis*, in the 17th Year of his Age. He was the last of the Race of *Charlemaign*, that had the Sovereignty of the Rhine and the Danube. His Family had Reign'd 114 Years in *Bavaria*, and *Lewis* leav- ing no Issue, there was sufficient Cause to apprehend great Troubles would ensue. The States of *Germany* assembling upon this Occa- sion, offer'd the Crown to *Otho*, of the Royal Blood of *Saxony*, which he with wonderful Mo- desty refus'd, and being ask'd whom he thought worthy of it, without mentioning his own Son *Henry*, he nam'd *Conrade of Franconia*, whom the States admitted and he was Crown'd King of *Germany*. *Arnoul* the Son of *Luitpald* above mention'd govern'd *Bavaria*, and these Go- vernments being Hereditary by the Titles of

Dukes or Earls, those that possess'd them became Powerful, and frequently headed the People against their Sovereigns. *Arnoul* like the rest, took upon him to be Absolute, and oppose his King, for which he was forc'd to fly into *Hungary*, where he contin'd till *Conrade* Dying, appointed *Henry* the Son of *Otho*, who had refus'd the Crown to succeed him. Upon the News of *Conrade's* Death, *Arnoul* return'd into *Bavaria*, where he labour'd to erect himself a Sovereignty. *Henry* march'd against him, but at their coming together, all things were amicably compos'd, and *Arnoul* left possess'd of *Bavaria*, with all his former Rights and Priviledges, and particularly that of disposing of Church-Preferments, which was one of the *Regalia*. When he was thus settled, he pass'd the *Alps* into *Italy*, at the Invitation of some Tumultuous Persons, hoping to make himself King of that Country; but being abandon'd by those who had call'd him in, he return'd into *Bavaria*, without any Success. The rest of his Days he liv'd in Peace, and Departed this World in the Year 937. Some Authors have endeavour'd to blemish his Memory, but all those that liv'd near his Days give him great Commendations, and clear him from all the Imputations that can be laid on him by Modern Writers.

C H A P. I V.

Dukes of Bavaria, from the Death of Arnoul, till Leopold of Suabia took Possession of that Dukedom.

Arnoul the last Prince of *Bavaria*, had by his Wife *Gerberge*, Three Sons, *Eberhard*, *Arnoul* and *Herman*. *Eberhard* as Eldest took Possession of *Bavaria*, where he thought to act as Sovereign, without owning the Emperor *Otho*. His Brothers *Arnoul* and *Herman*, having no share allotted them in the Inheritance, made War upon him, but the Emperor being slighted by them all, set up their Uncle *Bertulfus*, Brother to their Father *Arnoul*, and drove them all out of *Bavaria*, *Bertulfus* doing Homage to him for that Dominion. *Eberhard* and *Herman* submitted, but *Arnoul* gave *Otho* further Trouble. *Bertulfus* in the Year 943 gain'd a great Victory over the *Hungarians*, but liv'd not long to reap the Fruits of it, being snatch'd away about the latter end of November that same Year.

Henry, Brother to *Otho* the Emperor succeeded in the Throne of *Bavaria*, being Marry'd to *Judith* the Daughter to *Arnoul*, and Sister to the Three Princes last mention'd, to have been put by the Succession. He was not long settled there before *Ludolfus*, *Otho's Son*, rebelling against his Father, by his Artifices, Debauch'd the *Bavarians*, and prevail'd with them to rebel. *Otho* lost no time, but pres-

sing hard upon his Son, drove him from place to place, till he was forc'd to submit; *Bavaria* was reduc'd, and *Henry* restor'd to his Throne. A mighty Inundation of *Hungarians* over-ran a great part of *Bavaria*, sparing neither Sex nor Age, and laid Siege to *Ratisbon*. There the Emperor *Otho* met them with Forces much Inferior in Number, but so Brave, that they routed all that Multitude, and deliver'd the Country from Destruction. Duke *Henry* departed this Life soon after this Victory, leaving Two Sons, of which

Henry the Eldest, and Second of the Name, succeeded his Father in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, Anno 956. being Educated so Religiously by his Grandmother *Maud*, or *Matildis*, that no Recluse out-did him in Piety, a Virtue very rare among Princes. *Otho* the Emperor dying, his Son *Otho* the Second succeeded him, and Duke *Henry* thinking this Change a favourable opportunity, took upon him the absolute Sovereignty, drawing in several other German Princes to his Party, whom *Otho* reduc'd, one after another, and then bending all his Force against *Bavaria*, forc'd *Henry* to fly for his Safety, some say into *Carinthia*, others to *Böhemia*. *Otho* Nephew to the Emperor, and Son to his Brother *Ludolphus*, was left in *Bavaria* in his stead, and he himself so hotly pursu'd, that he was oblig'd to surrender himself. Having been brought before an Assembly of the States, he was Banish'd to *Maestricht*, and there continu'd till the death of *Otho*, whom his Son *Otho* the Third succeeded in the Empire. Upon his promotion *Henry* obtain his Liberty; and having

having long struggled in vain to wrest the Imperial Crown from his young Kinsman, at last desisted, and was restor'd to his own Dukedom of *Bavaria*, where he resum'd his former Piety, and show'd great Liberality towards the Churches, living in Peace, and paying Homage to the Emperor, till in the Year 994, he departed this Life, leaving his Dukedom to his Son.

Henry the Third of the Name, and charging him to be Dutiful to *Otho*, which he punctually observ'd, accompanying the said Emperour to *Rome*, who dying there, he return'd to *Mentz*, where he was chosen Emperor by the Princes of *Germany*. *Herman Duke of Suevia and Alface*, would not stand to the Election, thinking by force of Arms to raise himself to the Imperial Throne; but finding his Forces decline submitted, and was pardon'd.

The Emperor having subdu'd all his Opposers, held an Assembly of the States at *Ratisbon*, on the 19th of *March*, 1005, where he gave the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to *Henry of Luxemburg*. This was the third time that Dukedom chang'd its Masters; for from the *Agilolfingians* it was transferr'd to the Posterity of *Charlemaign*, from them to the *Saxon Race*, which was the last above, and now to the House of *Luxemburg*.

This New Duke forgetting the Emperor's Goodness to him, in raising him to such a Dignity, joyn'd in Rebellion with *Adalberon*, Brother to the Empress. *Ditmarus* says, he was pardon'd for this fault, but that being afterwards convicted of other Traiterous Practices,

ces, he was depriv'd of his Dukedom, and banish'd the Court. Not so satisfy'd, he again rais'd new Commotions with the same *Adalberon*, and other restless Persons, which succeeded no better than the former, their designs proving abortive, and *Henry* continuing under his Banishment. We find no other Actions of his Life, only that he was restor'd to his Dukedom, and Died about the latter end of the Year 1027, having Govern'd that Country 23 Years. His Successor was,

Henry the Fourth of the Name, Son to the Emperor *Conrade*. Tho' he was but Ten Years of Age; yet such excellent Qualities appear'd in that Tender Age, that his Father in an Assembly of the States of *Germany* held at *Aix*, declar'd him his Companion in the Empire. In the Year 1029, *Stephen* King of *Hungary* made some Incursions into *Bavaria*, and after some small Acts of Hostility, the differences betwixt him and the Emperor were adjusted, and Peace restor'd.

Rodolphus King of *Burgundy* and *Arles*, dying some time after without Issue, left his Crown to Young *Henry*. *Odo* Earl of *Champaign* thinking he had a better Title to it, seiz'd that Country, but was the following Year expell'd by the Two Emperors. *Henry* being now of Age, Marry'd *Cunegaud*, the Daughter of *Cannutus* King of *Denmark*, whom he enjoy'd not long, she dying of the Plague, about a Year after, leaving only a Daughter, who was put into a Monastery. The Emperor *Conrade* Reign'd but 14 Years, and departed this Life in 1039, by whose Death his Son *Henry* became sole Emperor, and then bestow'd his Dukedom of *Bavaria* on

Emperor,

Henry Nephew to the Empress *Cunegondis*, who was the Fifth of the Name, and Govern'd that Country till the Year 1047, without leaving any memory of his Actions, as being rather a Governour than an Absolute Prince; and therefore at his Death, which hapned the aforesaid Year, the Emperor substituted in his place,

Conrade, or *Conon*, in whose time the *Hungarians*, making an inroad into *Bavaria*, and laying Siege to the Fortress of *Heimenbourg*; the *Bavarians* in one Sall routed all their Forces, killing so many that Six great Boats could not carry off the Bodies, and yet lost themselves but one Man. Yet this put not an end to the War, which the Emperor *Henry* manag'd against them for some time with various Success, till *Conrade* Duke of *Bavaria*, being misrepresented and rendred odious by *Gebhard* Bishop of *Ratisbon*, was depos'd and banish'd his Country, to which he soon after return'd, with the assistance of the *Hungarians*, though the Emperor had then given the Investiture of that Dukedom to his own Son *Conrade*, as yet a Child in the Cradle, and who dy'd soon after. The Emperor himself liv'd not long, for he ended his Days at *Botfield* in *Saxony*, on the 5th of *October*, 1056, recommending his young Son *Henry*, of whom he conceiv'd no good hopes, to the Pope and all the Princes about him, and leaving the Government of *Bavaria* to his Empress *Agnes*, who was then with Child, hoping she would bring forth a Son. Five Years after she quitted the Government of *Bavaria*, to take upon her that of the Empire, and her young Son, leaving that Country to

Otho

Otbo of Saxony, who made her an ill return, for he conspir'd with *Anno*, Archbishop of *Cologn*, and others, and forc'd away her young Son *Henry* from her, carrying him away to *Cologn*, where to justify themselves, they shew'd him in Publick, pretending they had done it to set him free, and deliver the Empire from the Subjection of a Woman.

In the Year, 1067, he was declar'd of Age, and took upon him the Government, soon shewing that he was nothing like his Father, and daily gave himself up more and more to Vice, and Licentiousness. *Otbo Duke of Bavaria*, though a good and just Prince, was by his Enemies accus'd of Sacrilege and Corruption, which made the Emperor look upon him with an evil Eye, and call to mind that he had been Assisting to *Anno* the Archbishop, in forcing him from his Mother. Upon these Suggestions, and the Accusation of one *Egionon*, a Scandalous Person, he was Summon'd to appear and Answer for himself at *Mentz*; but being refus'd a Safe-conduct, he thought not fit to hazard his Person, and therefore rais'd all the Forces he could to stand upon his Guard. The Emperor entred *Bavaria*, and driving out *Otbo*, gave the Investiture of that Country to

Guelf, from whom descended the *Guelfs* of *Suabia*, who possess'd *Bavaria*, after the *Agilolfingians* and the *Saxons*, as will appear hereafter. *Otbo* having lost his Dukedom, kept himself on the Mountains, with those few Forces that he had left. *Guelf* had marry'd his Daughter when he was in Prosperity, but now sent her back to her

her Father, the more to ingratiate himself with the Emperor. The *Bavarians* made some Commotions in Favour of *Otho*, and he had gather'd a good Army, but being deluded by the Emperors False Promises, he submitted himself and after being Imprison'd, was forc'd to live, the rest of his Days as a private Person. *Henry* the Emperor having exhausted all his Treasures by his Leudness, extorted such Taxes as made him odious to all People, and by the Consent of the Pope and Princes, *Rodulphus* of *Suabia* was first declar'd King of *Germany*, who being kill'd in Battle, after him they chose Count *Herman*, but he voluntarily resign'd the Crown and was soon after kill'd at a Siege. *Guelf* was one of the Malecontents, and making his Advantage of the Publick Confusions, took and Plunder'd the City of *Ausburg*, pillaging all the Country about it. Not long after the Young *Guelf*, Son to the Duke Marry'd *Maud*, or *Matilda*, the Daughter of *Boniface*, a Powerful Man in *Italy*, and Widow of Duke *Godfrey*, and both the Father and Son were reconcil'd to *Henry* the Emperor, with whom they maintain'd a good Understanding for Ten Years, towards the end of which the Father, would follow the Example of many other Christian Princes, who went over to the Wars in the Holy Land, where he perform'd many Glorious Actions, and being on his Return home, Died in the Island of *Cyprus*, leaving his Duke-dom to his Son

Guelf the Second, who always sided with the Young Emperor *Henry* the Fifth, against his Father *Henry* the Fourth, till they had depos'd

pos'd him and he Dying, the Son had none left to contend with him for the Crown. He then attended him in his Journey to *Rome*, whether he went to be Crown'd by the Pope, with a Retinue of 30000 Horse. At the Coronation the Pope press'd the Emperor, to ratify the Grant he had before made, that Secular Princes should not present to any Ecclesiastical Preferments; which all the *German* Princes vigorously oppos'd, and the Contest grew so high, that at their going out of the Church the Pope was apprehended.

The *Romans* were so incens'd at this Breach of Faith, that they reveng'd themselves on all the *Germans* they found in the Town, and Sallying out the next Morning in great Numbers, put all the Emperors Camp into such Confusion, that the Emperor had been kill'd, had not *Otbo Earl of Milan* rescu'd him, with the Loss of his own Life.

The Emperor rally'd his Forces, and repulsing the *Romans*, entred the City with them, filling all Parts with Blood and Slaughter. Nor was the Desolation confin'd to the City, all the Country about was ravag'd for Two Months, and the Prisoners taken all cruelly Butcher'd. At length by the Mediation of *Guelf Duke of Bavaria*, and *Conrade Arch-Bishop of Salzburg*, who had always been averse to these violent Proceedings, all things were adjusted betwixt the Pope and the Emperor, and the Articles of Agreement Sign'd on the 15th of April 1112, which being extorted, were all presently broke, and the Emperor Excommunicated. From this time all the Empire was full of Broiles

Broiles against the Emperor, and *Guelf* had a good Share sometimes for, and sometimes against him, till in the Year 1120. he left the World, and all its Toiles, and his Dukedom to his Brother

Henry the Sixth, who by his Wife *Walfida*, the Daughter of *Magnus*, Duke of Saxony, had Three Sons *Henry*, *Guelf* and *Conrade*, this last a Religious Man, and Four Daughters, *Judith*, *Sophia*, *Mechtildis* and *Walfida*. At his Acces-sion to the Dukedom, the Emperor was forc'd to submit, and Peace was restor'd to the Church, which began to flourish, and there was a general Reformation of Manners, especially among the Clergy. *Henry Duke of Bavaria*, and his Son *Conrade* mov'd by this general Example, quitted all Worldly Grandeur, and the Father resigning his Dukedom, they both be-took themselves to a Religious Life, in which they ended their Days.

Henry the Seventh of the Name, Surnam'd the *Proud*, succeeded his Father. At his First Entring upon the Government, he assembled the States of *Bavaria* at *Ratisbon*, where Excellent Laws were enacted for the Good of the Subjects. He Married *Gertrude* the Daughter of *Lotbair*, then newly advanc'd to the Empire. Being now Son-in-Law to the Emperor, he assisted him in his Wars against the other German Princes that oppos'd him. During his Absence one *Frederick*, a Powerful Man in *Ratisbon* rais'd Commotions, and was well back'd by many Libertines, who could not endure to see the Ancient Ecclesiastical Discipline restor'd. These Rebels Murder'd a Judge *Henry* had settled

settled at *Ratisbon*; but the Duke returning routed those Publick Disturbers, and took the strong Hold of *Falckenstein*.

In the Year 1132 *Henry*, Bishop of *Ratisbon*, seeking to raise his Kindred at the Expence of the Church and his own Reputation, feiz'd all the Church-Plate, and its Revenues, and burning the Records, took away the means of being call'd to an Account. Nor did he stop here, for he soon durst presume to draw Forces against the Duke into the Field, and to besiege him in a Castle, whence he with much Difficulty made his Escape, to run into a greater Danger in sight of the Fortress of *Wolfrats*. Passing by that Place with a small Guard, *Otho* Lord of the Place Sally'd out upon him, but a Faithful Servant of his changing Horse and Armes with him, was taken for him, and kill'd upon the spot; *Henry* by this means fortunately getting away. It was not long before he had his Revenge, for having gather'd his Forces, he ravag'd all *Otho's* Lands, and would have raz'd his Castle of *Wolfrats*, but that he bore Respect to the Holy Time, it being then the week before *Easter*. Yet this Piece of Devotion was follow'd by a Barbarous Attempt, for being at Variance with the Earls *Frederick* and *Albert*, and forc'd by the former to make a shameful Retreat, which was more like an open Flight, he drew him to a Conference, and that very Night employ'd a Parcel of Assassines to Murder him, but *Frederick* had the good Fortune to escape at a private Back-Door and the Duke thus shamefully disappointed, withdrew to hide his Dishonour.

Soon

Soon after he was reconcil'd to *Frederick*, and raz'd the Castle of *Wolfrats*, retaining *Otho* the Lord of it above spoken of in Prison. Thus Peace was restor'd to *Bavaria*, and Duke *Henry* had leisure to attend his Father-in-Law, the Emperor *Lothair*, passing into *Italy* to settle that Country much Distracted by the *Schism*, caus'd by the Anti-Pope *Anacletus* the Second, against Pope *Innocent* the Second. Here he behav'd himself with such Bravery, that the Anti-Pope's Party was totally defeated, and the Emperor, to reward his Service, gave him the Country of *Tuscany*, to hold as a Feof of the Empire, which with *Saxony* bestow'd on him some time before, made him one of the Greatest Princes of that time. His Father-in-Law the Emperor Dying before he could reass the *Alps*, Duke *Henry* made no question of succeeding him in the Throne, but the Electors disliking him for his Pride, met halily at *Coblentz*, and there made Choice of *Conrade* of *Suabia*, Son to *Agnes*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* the Fifth, whom they conducted to *Aix*, and plac'd him on the Throne of *Charlemaign*. Duke *Henry* made his tmost Efforts against the New Emperor, who hereupon gave away his Dukedom of *Saxony* to *Albertus* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and that of *Bavaria* to his own Brother *Leopold*. *Henry* rais'd Forces to defend himself, but before any Blood was spilt, a seeming Accommodation was made betwixt the Emperor and him, and he returning towards *Bavaria*, fell sick at *Quindelbourg*, where he Died on the 14th of November 1139.

C H A P. V.

*Dukes of Bavaria, from the Year 1139,
till 1231, when the Renown'd Duke
Lewis the Fourth was Murder'd.*

Leopold, Brother to the Emperor *Conrade*, being Possess'd of the Duke-dom of *Bavaria*, put a strong Garrison into *Ratisbon*, the usual Place of Residence of those Dukes. Most of the Country submitted to him, but *Ausburg* and other Places belonging to the *Guelfs*, stood out, and were defended by *Guelf*, Brother to the late Duke *Henry* and Guardian to his Young Son *Henry Leo*. However, the Emperor *Conrade* marching against him, he was twice worsted, and *Winsberg* oblig'd to Surrender, only Capitulating that the Women might depart free with all they could carry on their Backs, who unanimously took up their Husbands, and walk'd out of the Town with them, fearing they might otherwise be expos'd to the Fury of the Victors. The Emperor was so pleas'd with the Fidelity of the Women, that he suffer'd all the Men to depart in Safety. From this Expedition of *Winsberg*, some Historians write, the Two Famous Factions of the *Guelfs*, and *Gibelins* took their Original; the Army of the *Guelfs* calling the Imperialists by the Name of *Gibelins* from a small Town of that Name in the Diocese of *Ausburg*, where *Frederick* the Emperor's Brother, who commanded under him,

im, had been bred up in his Infancy. From that time the *Italians*, to whom the Original of those Names was unknown, thinking that the *Guelfs* were for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor, made them the Names of Two Mighty Factions. This Success did not secure *Leopold*, who was soon after expell'd from *Lisbon* by a Mutiny of the People, in Favour of the *Guelfs*, which he speedily quell'd, and dismiss'd the Heads of it; but Died in a short Time on his way to *Austria*.

Henry, Brother to *Leopold*, and Eight of the Name, was by the Emperor invested in the Kingdom of *Bavaria*, Marrying *Gertrude*, Wife to the late Duke *Henry the Proud*, who Account of this Match prevail'd with her Young Son *Henry Leo*, to resign the Right he had to that Inheritance, which Resignation of was afterwards declar'd void, he being of a Riper Age when he made it. *Guelf* made a small Incursion into *Bavaria*, in Favour of his Brother, but was not able to stand the new King, and therefore retir'd hastily into *Saxony*. *Geisa* King of *Hungary*, believing that Duke *Henry* had assisted *Boritus*, the Son of *Bohemian* in the taking of *Presburg*, resolv'd to revenge him, and did it effectually, surprising the King and his Army, who was oblig'd to fly safety to *Vienna* for Safety. *Henry Leo* however ceas'd to put in his Claim to the Dukeedom of *Bavaria*, and was always put off by the Emperor *Conrade*, till he Dying, *Frederick barossa* ascended the Imperial Throne, who command'd both the *Henry's* to make out their Claims, and the *Austrian* who was in Possession

never appearing, he was declar'd incapable of that Dignity, and *Henry Leo* was restor'd to his Dukedom of *Bavaria*, but the Investiture was put off till the Emperors return out of *Italy*, which was then accordingly perform'd, and all the Great Men of *Bavaria* took the Oath of Fidelity to

Henry Leo the Ninth of the Name, on the 15th of October 1155, yet to establish a Peace betwixt him and the other *Henry*, who was depriv'd of the Dukedom, he made him Duke of *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Istria* and *Wohburg*, all which before belong'd to the Dukes of *Bavaria*, as the Marquesses of those Countries were oblig'd to appear at Diets, when summon'd by the Sovereigns of *Bavaria*, from which the new Duke of *Austria* and his Heirs were now fully exempted. Soon after follow'd those Bloody Broiles betwixt the Emperor and the Pope, which made *Germany* and *Italy* a Field of Slaughter and Horror.

Henry Leo, his Uncle *Guelf*, and *Otho of Welpach*, afterwards Duke of *Bavaria*, and Progenitor of the present Dukes, were the Chief Commanders in the Imperial Army, and signaliz'd themselves in the Service. *Henry* turning home to *Bavaria*, put away his Wife *Clementia*, the Daughter of *Conrade of Zengen*, and Marry'd *Maud*, the Daughter of King *Henry the Second of England*, after the first he bore him Three Sons, *Henry Palatine of the Rhine*, *Otho*, who Reign'd after *Philip*, and *William*. In the Year 1164, the Dukedom of *Bavaria* was enlarg'd by the Accession of the Lordship of *Burghausen*, annex'd to it by the Death

f *Gebart*, its Lord, who left no Issue. *Henry's* power daily increas'd, he being Master of all *Saxony*, and in Alliance with *Waldemar* King of *Denmark*, besides many Lordships that had fallen in to him, for want of Heirs.

In the midst of this Grandeur, having settled all his Dominions in Peace, he resolv'd to perform a Vow he had formerly made of Visiting the Holy Land, which he accordingly did, attended by several Persons of note, both Secular and Ecclesiastical, and return'd safe into *Saxony*, where he found his wife *Maud*, whom he had left with Child, and bore him a Son, whom they call'd *Richard*. *Cederick* the Emperor going over again into Italy against the *Pope*, met with ill Success; but his greatest Disappointment was, that *Henry*, in whom he altogether confid'd, absolutely refus'd to bring him any Succours out of his Dominions, which afterwards was the cause of his Disgrace. But *Henry* now returning to *Bavaria*, laid the first Foundations of a town, which is since grown to that Grandeur, as to be the Metropolis of that Country, and Court of the Electors, call'd in *Latin Monachum*, in *High-Dutch Munchen*, and by us *Munich*. The Year 1176 put an end to the Bloody Wars, betwixt the Emperor *Barbarossa* and the Pope, both of them meeting at *Venise*, where the Emperor submitted himself, and kiss'd the Popes Slipper as is usual, but as for the Fable of the Popes setting his Foot on the Emperors Head, it is a mere Dream or Invention, for the Author of the Life of the said Pope *Alexander* and *Romualdus*, Arch-Bishop of *Salerno*,

who were both present at the Interview, and writ down all the Particulars of it, do not mention any such thing, which being so remarkable they could not have omitted, had it been true, as it is a perfect Chimera. The Emperor being restor'd to Peace, could not but resent the Refusal *Henry Leo* had made of assisting him in his Necessity, and *Philip*, Arch-Bishop of *Cologn*, who was *Henry's* Enemy, heightned the Emperors Displeasure, so that betwixt them they rais'd him so many Enemies, as ran him down at once, defeating all his Forces, which done, *Philip* entred *Saxony*, laying all the Country waste. *Henry* complain'd to the Emperor, who show'd him so little Countenance, that he soon perceiv'd he must expect no Redress from him. Yet that Affair was referr'd to the Diet at *Worms*, where *Henry* not appearing, his Absence was look'd upon as a Contempt. Yet was he twice again summon'd to Two other Diets, and in the last declar'd an Enemy to the Empire, and Out law'd, all Persons having Liberty to treat him as such. *Philip*, Arch-Bishop of *Cologn*, invaded his Dukedom of *Saxony*, committing such Barbarities, as all Men were amaz'd at, and he himself at last mov'd to Horror of what had been done, retir'd home for shame. Next *Odalric* Bishop of *Halberstadt* made use of the Temporal and Spiritual Weapons against *Henry Leo*, who got the better of him, but could not withstand the United Forces of the Empire, for the Emperor gave away from him *Westphalia* to *Philip*, Arch-Bishop of *Cologn*; part of *Saxony*, to *Bernard* of *Anhalt*, and *Bavaria* to

Otbo of Wittelsbach, above spoken off. Thus Bavaria, which at the Death of Bertbold, had been Two Ages before this Time transferr'd from the Family of Schiren to a strange Race, now at Length return'd to the Lawful Heirs in the Person of this *Otbo*, whose Posterity has ever since continu'd possess'd of that Sovereignty for above 500 Years till this time. This *Otbo* was the Third of the Name, and took Possession of his Dominions on the 29th of June 1180. *Henry Leo* thus depos'd, submitted himself to the Emperor, and his Dominions being dispos'd of, could only obtain that the Revenues of his Family should be return'd him, wheresover he thought fit to spent the rest of his Days. He withdrew into *England*, where he was Honourably receiv'd, with all his Followers by King *Henry*, his Father-in-Law. To return to *Bavaria*, the Emperor first cut off the City of *Ratisbon* from it, and then the County of *Tyrol*, which had always been parts of that Dukedom. *Otbo* the New Duke not daring to make the least Opposition, whose Government was but short, for he Died on the 11th of July 1183. He was call'd the Great for his many Exploits in War, under the Emperor *Frederick*, whose Chief Commander he was. He left one Son and Two Daughters, *Sophia* Marry'd to *Poppo*, Lord of *Henneberg*, and *Maud*, to *Rapoton* of *Craigburg*. His Son

Lewis the Fourth of the Name, then under Age, succeeded him in the Dukedom, his Uncles *Conrade* Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, and *Frederick* being appointed his Guardians. Being come to Age, he took the Government upon

him at *Worms*, in the Presence of many Princes, and the Emperor, gave him the Belt and other Marks of Honour with his own Hand. No sooner had he ascended the Throne, but some great Men rais'd Commotions in *Bavaria*, on Account of their Private Quarrels among themselves, whose Forces the Young Duke at first put to the Rout with a Handful of Men, till they discovering his Weakness, rally'd and oblig'd him to retire; but the Emperor interposing his Authority, put an end to all those Troubles, banishing one *Bogius*, who had been the Ring-leader of all those Commotions, into *Italy*. Some time after, *Eberard* Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg*, and *Conrade* Bishop of *Ratisbon*, falling at Variance, set all *Bavaria* in a Flame, sparing neither Sacred nor Prophane Structures. *Lewis* had much Trouble with them, but by his Prudence and Conduct, their Forces were broken, and they forc'd to come to an Accommodation.

Having settled Peace in *Bavaria*, he took to Wife *Ludmilla*, of the Royal Blood of *Bohemia*, or as others say, Daughter to the King of *Poland*. She was Widow to *Albert Bogius*, by whom she had Three Sons, *Leopold*, *Albert* and *Bertold*, and had liv'd Six Years a Widow with great Reputation of Virtue. The Duke made her acquainted with his Affection, and she fearing he did it to delude her, had conceal'd Three Persons of Quality behind the Hangings of the Room, and hung their Pictures before them. This done, she begg'd of him never to see her more, unless he would promise her Marriage before Witnesses. The

Duke

Duke hesitating a little, she pointed to the Pictures, telling him those said Persons should be Witnesses to his Promises. Lewis thinking those Witnesses could never rise in Judgment against him, made her all the Protestations she could desire, and she drawing aside the Hanging, show'd him the Living Witnesses of his Engagements. He was so taken with the Contrivance, that he Marry'd her solemnly, and had by her *Otha* the Fourth his Successor, whose Birth by Contract with the Bishop of *Ratisbon*, and the Confirmation of the Emperor *Philip*, added to the Dukes of *Bavaria*, the Lordship of the Vale of *In*, and its Castle, and a Seat in the Assemblies of the Clergy. Several Persons of Note Dying within some Years after without Heirs, their Feofs were a great Addition to the Dukedom.

The Emperor going over to the Holy Land, Duke *Lewis* bore him Company, and perform'd many notable Actions, but was altogether unfortunate in *Egypt*, where he commanded the Christian Army, loosing abundance of Men at *Damietta*, and then the whole Army before *Grand Cairo*, by the letting out of the River *Nile* upon them; so that they were oblig'd to save their Lives, to surrender themselves Captives to the Infidels; *Lewis* himself narrowly escaping in a Vessel that had been sav'd of the great Fleet burnt by the *Sarazens*. At his return home, the Emperor *Frederick* who was bound for the Holy War, gave him the Tuitio[n] of his young Son *Henry*, whom he had then newly created King of the *Romans*. *Otha* the Son of *Lewis* being now grown up, he took to Wife

Wife *Agnes*, the sole Heiress to *Henry*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, by whom he had that Palatinate and all its dependencies. So glorious was the Life of this Duke *Lewis*, whose death was the more deplo- rable, because he was basely Murder'd at *Kelheim*, by a Villanous Hand, on the 15th of November, 1231, in the 49th Year of his Reign. The Murderer was cut in pieces on the spot by his Servants, so that no enquiry could be made by whom he was set on to perform that execrable Deed.

C H A P. VI.

The Reigns of Otho the Third, Lewis the Fifth, Otho the Fourth, and Henry the Tenth, Dukes of Bavaria.

O *THO* the Third of the Name, Duke of *Bavaria*, at his Father's Funeral caus'd all the publick Granaries to be open'd, and freely distributed Corn to all the Poor, who had suffer'd much that Year, in which there was a great Dearth. This Action gain'd him the love of the People, and the honourable Title of Father of his Country. The first Year of his Reign was Peaceable, but the next was the beginning of Troubles: For the King of the *Romans* endea- vouring to draw him into a League against his Father the Emperor; *Otho* would not be per- swaded to joyn with him, which drew upon him

him that King's hatred, who in revenge sent 6000 Men into his Country, pretending it was on account that the Duke had Summon'd a Diet to meet at *Ratisbon*, whereas that City had been cut off from the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. *Otho* to avoid all Contention held the Diet at *Landshut*, which did not serve his turn, for King *Henry* entred *Bavaria*, where he made great waste. *Eberhaud*, Archbishop of *Salzburg* accommodated these Differences, the Duke giving his Son *Lewis*, then Four Years of Age, as a Hostage, and being allow'd his Ancient Right of holding the Diet at *Ratisbon*. No sooner was this Trouble over, but *Frederick*, Duke of *Austria* invades *Bavaria*, without any cause given; but *Otho* soon deliver'd his Country, repulsing the Enemy, and hanging 40 of them he found in the Monastery of *Varnbac*. It was not long before his Dominions receiv'd a considerable addition of some Counties, and the Lands of *Libenau*, which fell in by the death of the Proprietors, who left no Heirs, as did all the Lands of the Earls of *Boguen*, reaching from *Ratisbon* to the Mountains of *Bohemid*, and including several Towns and Castles. In the Year 1246, Pope *Innocent* the Fourth excommunicated the Emperor *Frederick* for invading the Rights of the Church, and the Duke of *Bavaria* for adhering to him, and the Country lay under an Interdict for Seven Years. *Herman* of *Baden*, who had receiv'd the Investiture of *Austria* from the Emperor *Otho*, Dying, his Dominions were divided; *Bela* King of *Hungary* had *Austria*, *Primislaus* King of *Bohemia* had *Stiria*, and *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria* was restor'd to all the Lands reaching

reaching as far as the River *Anassus*, which had formerly belong'd to *Bavaria*, and were given to the Dukes of *Austria*, by the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*. Duke *Otho* did not long enjoy this Encrease of his Dominions, but Died soon after, on the 28th of *December*, 1253.

Lewis the Fifth of the Name, Surnam'd the *Severe*, and *Henry* the Tenth, Sons to Duke *Otho*, began to Reign jointly, and gain'd the Affections of the People by their Prudent Conduct. But, it being difficult for them to continue long unanimous in that equal Administration, to prevent all Differences, they divided their Fathers Dominions betwixt them, which if kept under one Head, would have made one of the greatest Sovereignties in Christendom. *Lewis* the Elder had the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, the *Burgraveship* of *Ratisbon*, *Regenstauf*, *Legenfeld* and *Calmunts*, and the *Upper-Bavaria*. *Henry* for his share had *Ratisbon*, *Chamber*, *Kelheim*, *Erding*, *Landshut*, *Oetingen*, *Burgbausen*, *Hall*, *Straubing*, *Vilbow*, *Landau*, *Dingolfing*, *Brunow*, *Schardinghen*, and all their Dependances, with the Title of Duke. Yet afterwards the *Upper-Bavaria*, was transferr'd from the Successors of *Lewis* to the Posterity of *Henry*, which made that Branch very powerful, as we shall see in its Place. After the Partition, *Lewis* went away to the *Palatinate*, and to secure himself against all Dangers, entred into an Alliance with the Neighbouring Princes, and above Sixty Imperial Cities. At his going to the *Rhine*, he left his Wife *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry* the *Magnanimous*, Duke of *Brabant*, at *Donawert*, whence she writ a Letter to him, and another

to

to a Great Man at Court, which last through the Ignorance of the Messenger, came to the Hands of *Lewis*. He perceiving the Superscription was more familiar, than became such a Princess, open'd it, and finding it writ in Mysterious Terms, not to be understood, but by such as were carrying on some Intrigue, grew on a sudden so jealous, that he kill'd the Messenger upon the spot, and hasting to *Donawert*, run the Governour of the Castle through, stabb'd *Helice of Prenberg*, the Dutchesse's Favourite Woman, made the Governess leap down from the Tower, and coming to his Wife caus'd her Head to be struck off by a Common Executioner he had with him, tho' she call'd GOD and Angels to Witness for her Chastity. Having vented his Passion, the Thoughts of so many Persons unadvisedly kill'd, caus'd such a Horror in him, that he on a sudden turn'd Grey at Twenty Seven Years of Age.

To return to *Henry* the other Brother, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, demanded of him the Towns of *Schardin*, *Neubourg* and others, which had been restor'd to *Bavaria* upon the Death of *Herman of Baden* above-mention'd. Nor did the King stay for a Denial, but entred *Bavaria* with Fire and Sword. *Henry* being altogether unprovided, sent to his Brother *Lewis* for Succour, who came sooner than he could be expected, and their Forces being join'd, they drove the *Bohemian* so hard, that he made his Escape with a few Followers, leaving his Army, part of which was Drown'd in the *Danbe*, and the rest taken in the Town of *Mildorf*, which produc'd a Peace, by which

Schar-

Scharding and the other Places were left to Bavaria. Lewis the Severe having now by Degrees shaken off his Grief for the Death of his First Wife, Marry'd Anne, the Daughter of Conratin of Glogaw, Duke of Silesia, by whom he had a Son of his own Name. His Brother Henry, by his Wife Elizabeth, had Three Sons, Otbo, Stephen, and Lewis, and a Daughter call'd Catherine. Ottocarus of Bohemia, made another Attempt upon Bavaria, to revenge his former Disgrace, but was repuls'd with fresh Dishonour. When Bavaria was settled in Peace, the Electors met at Frankfort, and chose Rodolphus of Habsburg Emperor, the Two Brothers of Bavaria, Lewis and Henry being allow'd Electors, notwithstanding the King of Bohemia's Protestations to the contrary. Rodolphus had Eight Beautiful Daughters, who contributed much to his Advancement, several Princes being in Love with them; and soon after, Lewis of Bavaria, having Buried his Second Wife Anne, Married one of the Eight, call'd Mechtildis of Habsburg, by whom he had Two Sons and a Daughter. Rodolphus Count Palatine of the Rhine, after his Father, Lewis the Fourth Emperor, and the Daughter Married to the Landgrave of Hesse. Henry Duke of Bavaria, after siding with Ottocarus of Bohemia, against the Emperor, was reconcil'd to him; and the more to bind that Union, Otho the Son of Henry Married Catherine the Daughter of Rodolphus, who gave her a considerable Portion, Morgaging Lands to the Father for Payment of it.

The Year 1281. gave a great Increase to the Two Bavarian Princes, by the Death of several

veral Lords, whose Lordships for want of Heirs fell to the Sovereigns, among them were those of *Mosbourg*, *Warden*, *Landsperg*, *Wilsbibourg*, *Chagen*, *Landaw*, *Henckoven*, *Murnaw*, *Elbreck-hirke*, *Liebenaw*, *Dornberg* and *Hadmarsperg*. This Year was the hardest Winter that had been seen for many Ages in *Bavaria*, the Snows were so great that they weigh'd down several Houses, and many Villages were Buried, and the Frost was so hard for Three or Four Months, that no Harvest was gather'd the next Summer. So great a Famine ensu'd, that no White Bread was to be seen at the Table of Princes; Noblemen could not get a Belly full of Oaten Bread, and abundance of People Died for Hunger. This Famine was follow'd by a Plague, which swept away such Multitudes of People, that the Church-Yards could not hold them, and the Destruction of the Cattle was no less. About this time 180 Jews were burnt alive at *Munich*, for Murdering a Child they had bought of a Wicked Old Woman, in hatred of Christianity. It was now also that the Emperor *Rodulphus* created his Son *Albert*, Duke of *Austria*, of *Stiria*, of *Carniola*, &c. from whom descends the House of *Austria*. *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria* liv'd not long after, but departed this Life in such manner as was very edifying to all those that were about him. He order'd that his Sons *Lewis* and *Stephen* should be obedient to their Eldest Brother *Otbo*, and no Partition made among them, till Four Years were expir'd. *Otbo* the Fourth of the Name, his first Care at his Accession to the Throne, of his Part of *Bavaria*,

Bavaria, was to establish a sure Peace, whieh he endeavour'd to do, by the Advice of *Henry* Bishop of *Ratisbon*. *Rodulphus* the Emperor Dy-ing in the Year 1291, *Adolphus* of *Nassau* was chosen to succeed him, who at first took some Disgust upon false Insinuations against *Lewis* the *Severe*, and proceeded to give away his Palatinate; but upon better Information, he was appeas'd, and a perfect Reconciliation ensu'd. However, *Lewis* soon after ended his Days at *Heidelberg*. His Son and Heir to the Upper-Bavaria, *Rodulphus*, took to Wife at *Ulm* *Mechtildis*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Adolphus*. This Emperors Reign was short, for he was kill'd in a Battle against *Albertus* Duke of *Austria*, who succeeded him in the Empire, that same Year 1298. The following Year, Pope *Boniface* the Eighth first instituted the Jubilee, to be Celebrated every Hundred Years, which afterwards Pope *Clement* the Sixth reduc'd to Fifty, and *Sixtus* the Fourth to Twenty Five. *Rodulphus* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Sovereign of the Upper-Bavaria, join'd in a Conspiracy with the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, and other Great Men, against the Emperor *Albertus*, who with the Assistance of the Imperial Cities, depriv'd him of many Lands, granted him by former Emperors, and not so satisfied, oblig'd him to pay a heavy Fine. *Rodulphus* vented his Spleen on his Mother *Mechtildis*, who had the Tuition of her Younger Son *Lewis*, who was afterwards Emperor, seizing them both, and carrying them away to *Munich*, where *Mechtildis* Died, from whom are descended all the Princes of the *Palatine Line*, to this Day.

But

but to come to Otho, Duke of *Bavaria*, - An-
new King of *Hungary*, Dying without Issue,
he was by Unanimous Consent Elected King,
and as such receiv'd with general Applause in
that Country. Thus far, all things went well
and promis'd fair; but the *Hungarians* soon tak-
ing a Disgust, to see him prefer all those that
had follow'd him out of *Bavaria*, to the Pre-
dice of the Ancient Nobility of the King-
dom, did not fail to make their Resentment
known to him. *Otho* not to displease them,
dismiss'd his dearest Friends, and put himself
entirely upon the *Hungarians*, who were not
unfaithful to him, but as he was going a Pro-
cess through the Country, he fell into the
hands of *Ladislaus*, *Viavode of Transilvania*,
who carried him away Prisoner into his Coun-
try, in revenge for the Dukes refusing to take
his Daughter to Wife. There he continu'd a
whole Year, and was at last deliver'd either
the Charity of a Servant, or as others write,
Contrivance of the *Transilvanian's* Wife,
who took Pity of so great a Prince's Youth.
He run out of one Danger into another, for
having come to *Breslau*, he must again have lost
Liberty, had he not consented to Marry
Menes, the Daughter of *Conrade*, Prince of *Po-
land*, which he perform'd in solemn manner at
Aubing, after his Return into *Bavaria*. Thus
was *Otho* rais'd to a Crown, and from that cast
down into a Goal. After his Return home,
had some Variance with the *Austrians*, whom
worsted, and by that means restor'd *Bava-*
to perfect Peace. This Tranquillity gave
him leisure to think of revenging himself on

the *Hungarians*, to which end his Coffers being then empty, he us'd all means to raise Money, to the no little Oppression of the Poor ; but Death put an end to his Designs, snatching him away on the 9th of September 1312, and in the 51st Year of his Age, leaving but one only Son

Henry the Tenth of the Name, then but Thirteen Years of Age, under the Tuition of his Cousin *Lewis*, Brother to *Rodulphus*, which was the Cause of great Troubles. Those who had engag'd to the late Duke to see his Will perform'd, standing by *Lewis*, whilst a discontented Party call'd in *Frederick Duke of Austria*, to take upon him the Tutorship, contrary to the Fathers Will. All Treaties of Accommodation set on Foot, prov'd of no Effect, and therefore both Parties had Recour to Arms. The *Austrians* were for protracting the War, and the *Bavarians* eager to fight, and in fine they came to a decisive Battle on the 8th of November 1313, which lasted from the Rising of the Sun till it set, when Victor declar'd for *Lewis*, most of the *Austrians* in the Rout perishing in the River, and the rest kill'd on the spot, or taken Prisoners. Four Hundred Men of Quality were found Dead of the *Austrians* and *Bavarian* Rebels. After this Defeat, the *Austrian* was willing to quit his Pretensions, and a Peace was concluded betwixt him and the *Bavarians*. Henry the Emperor dying, there follow'd an Interregnum of Months, caus'd by the Differences betwixt the Electors. *Frederick Duke of Austria*, Son to the Emperor *Albertus*, and Grandson to *Rodulphus*

, aspir'd to the Throne, and thought him-
secure; but was much surpriz'd when he
erstood the Electoral College, had made
choice of *Lewis of Bavaria*, Brother to *Rodul-
phus Palatine*. *Lewis*, when the
news was brought him, refus'd to accept of
Dignity, till the Deputies pressing him to
and by the Empire he submitted, as *Wolmar*,
son of *Furstenfeld*, who liv'd at that time
in *Innsbruck*. In the Electoral College at this Elec-
tion, were *Peter*, Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, *Baldwin*,
Arch-Bishop of *Treves*, *John*, King of *Bosnia*,
John, Duke of *Saxony*, and *Waldemar*,
Duke of *Brandenburg*. Against these Five,
for *Frederick*, stood *Henry* Arch-Bishop of
Speyer, and *Rodolphus Palatine* of the *Rhine*,
the Lawful Electors, besides *Rodolphus of Saarbrücken*,
and *Henry of Carinthia*, who had no Right
to election; the First having been excluded the
Electoral College, and the latter having lost
his Vote together with the Kingdom of *Bosnia*.
Tho' several Authors have disputed the
Validity of *Lewis* his Election, what is here
makes it out plain, being taken from the
Orders of the Electoral College, and those
of the City of *Frankfort*, where it was trans-
lated to *Paris* of *July*. *Intelligible*
Frederick went to *Coligny* with the Arch-
Bishop of that City, and was there Crown'd
him, whilst *Lewis* went to *Aix*, the proper
place, and being seated on the Throne of *Charles*
King, had the Crown set on his Head by
Arch-Bishops of *Mentz* and *Treves*. His
brother *Rodolphus*, the *Palatine* had always been
Mortal Enemy, and promoted the Interest
of

of *Frederick*, as much as in him lay. An Accommodation was endeavour'd, but in vain, for which Reason *Lewis* finding him implacable seiz'd all his Dominions, and oblig'd him to fly, some say into *Austria*, and others into *England*. The City of *Munich*, then beginn'n to grow Great, show'd him particular Affection and Fidelity, and therefore he beautify'd and gave it many Privileges and Revenues. At this Emperors Justice and good Qualities could not deliver him from the continual Persecutions of *Frederick* and *Leopold*, Dukes of *Austria*, with whom afterwards join'd Pope *John* the XXII, and after him Pope *Benedict* the XII, which produc'd Bloody Wars, Excommunications, Base Conspiracies, and all sorts of wicked Practices against the Emperor, who tho often in eminent Danger, and sometimes deserted, still rose again the greater in spite of all the Designs of his Enemies. During these Confusions, *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, who'd his Defence and Education to the Emperor, had oftner appear'd against him than for him, but was at last reduc'd, and brought to better Sense of his Duty. All those Mighty Troubles of the Empire rather belong to the Imperial History, than to that of *Bavaria* which was never principal, and sometimes not at all concern'd in them, and therefore no further mention is made of them here. Duke *Henry* having enjoy'd his Dominions without any Molestation, but what he brought on himself by opposing the Emperor his Cousin, died in *August* 1340, leaving only one Son, of whom we shall speak in the following Chapter.

C H A P

C H A P. VII.

inches of Bavaria, and memorable Transactions in that Country, till the Year 1500.

ON the First of the Name, only Son to Henry the last Duke of the Lower-Bavaria, succeeded his Father in that Dukedom at Ten Years of Age, and dy'd the following Year; so that nothing remarkable can be said of him. At his death there were several Competitors for those Dominions. But

Lewis the Emperor, and now First Duke of Name, of whom so much has been said above, carry'd it from them all, and taking possession of the Country, confirm'd all its Privileges at Landshut; at the same time reuniting all parts of Bavaria, which had been before divided, into one Body; and passing a Law, which forbid ever dividing of it again, on this Penalty, That whosoever propos'd it, should have no share in the Inheritance. A good Law, not well observ'd by his Successors. Whilst he held the Diet at Ratisbon, there hapned a Mutiny at Donawert, of the Meaner Sort against the Rich Citizens. The Commissioners sent by the Emperor to appease it, were insolently answer'd by the Rabble; whereupon bold of Neuffer seiz'd on an Hundred of several Trades, and sent them to Ratisbon, where the Emperor caus'd their Eyes to be put out, and sent them back to their Shops. A greater

Storm was now rais'd against him, Pope Clement, newly Elected, following the Example of his Two Predecessors, continu'd the Excommunication they had laid on the Emperor, though he shew'd all the Submission imaginable, and more than became his Dignity, as was judg'd first by the Electoral College, and then by the General Diet; both which Assemblies swore they would maintain and stand by him to the utmost. However, the King of *Bohemia*, and his Son *Charles*, who aim'd at the Imperial Crown, debauch'd several Princes from their Duty, and the Pope caus'd *Anathema* to be pronounced against him in all parts. *Henry* of *Wirneberg*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, for not siding with the Pope, was oblig'd to give place to *Gerlac* of *Nassau*, the Archbishop of *Cologn*, and *Rodulphus* of *Saxony* were corrupted with Money, and the Archbishop of *Treves* preferring Kindred before Justice; these Four, Elected *Charles*, Son to the King of *Bohemia* above-mention'd, King of the *Romans*, though all Honest Men abhorr'd their unjust proceedings. The City of *Aix* shut its Gates against the pretended new King, which disappointed his intended Coronation there, as did the City of *Cologn*; and therefore he perform'd that Ceremony at *Bon*. *Lewis*'s Empress being Heirel of *Holland* and *Hainault* by the Death of her Brother *William*, who dy'd without Issue, caus'd her Son to be own'd Heir to those Dominions thus uniting them to the House of *Bavaria*, though afterwards they fell to other Masters. The New elected *Charles* omitted nothing that might draw the Princes and People to his Party.

y, and with what Forces he could gather invaded *Bavaria*; but all his Efforts prov'd vain, so long as *Lewis* liv'd, which was not long, for he departed this Life in a very Pious and God-manner, on the 11th of October, 1347.

After the Death of *Lewis* the Emperor, his hereditary Dominions were divided among his six Sons. *Lewis* of *Brandenburg*, *Lewis* the *Roman*, and *Otbo*, had the *Upper-Bavaria*, with the Lordships of *Graisbach*, *Donawert*, *Hoerstal*, *Lauging*, *Gondelfing*, and other Places belonging to their Ancestors, and the Protection of the Cities of *Ulm*, *Luitkerke*, and *Wangen*, besides the Tyth of the Wines of *Hailbron*, *Giengen*, *Hohen*, and *Heidenheim*, and all that belong'd to the *Bavarians* in the Country of the *Grison*, *Swabia*, and *Franconia*. The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* was continu'd under *Lewis* the Eldest, and then annexed to *Bavaria*. The other three Brothers *Stephen*, *William*, and *Albert*, had the *Lower-Bavaria*, *Holland*, *Hainault*, *Zeland*, and *Frieseland*. The *Palatines* of the *Rhine* took 10000 Crowns in Money, for which Sum they enounc'd all Claim to *Bavaria*.

Some time after, the *Bavarian* Princes made more exact Partition. *Lewis* of *Brandenburg* took to himself all the *Upper-Bavaria* and *Tyrol*, leaving the rest to his Brothers, *Lewis* the *Roman*, and *Otbo*; the *Lower-Bavaria* remaining as before to *Stephen*, *William*, and *Albert*. The House of *Bavaria* some time after receiv'd a fatal Stroke by the *Golden Bull*. *Rodulpus* the Count *Palatine*, Father-in-Law to the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, dying at the beginning of the Year, 1353, the right of sitting in the

Electoral College by Virtue of the Treaty of *Pavia*, belong'd to the Sons of *Lewis*, and the Princes of the Empire had allow'd and approv'd of this Alternative Vote. Nevertheless the Emperor, who knew their Right, but hated that Family, declar'd *Robert the Palatine*, Brother to *Rodolphus*, sole Elector, excluding the *Bavarian* Branch; and Two Years after put out an Edict at *Nuremburg*, in which he annexed the Electoral Dignity to the *Palatines* of the *Rhine* alone so that no other of the House of *Bavaria* might pretend to it. Thus the *Golden Bull* and the *Imperial Authority*, made that pass for Right, which was a manifest Wrong; and the *Bavarian* Brothers, whose concern it was, took little care to prevent that Injury; or what is most likely, being so much divided were not in a capacity to oppose those unjust proceedings. Nor was the Emperor so satisfy'd, for the ensuing Year he invaded *Bavaria*, which was bravely defended by *Stephen* and his Brother *Albert*, whom that Storm threaten'd. *William of Bavaria*, who was Earl of *Holland*, dying about this time without Issue, his Brother *Albert* was by the States of that Country invited and receiv'd as their Sovereign. In the Year 1359, the Pope Absolv'd the Sons of *Lewis* the Emperor, now Princes of *Bavaria*, of all the Censures laid on them by himself and his Predecessors.

We have seen *Lewis* the Emperor, who add'd to *Bavaria* the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, the County of *Tyrol*, with its dependencies, and Provinces of *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Frizeland*, and *Zealand*, at his death left these Dominions to be divided among

among his Six Sons, as has been shown above. Of these Sons *William* dy'd in the *Low-Countries*, without Issue. *Lewis the Roman* soon follow'd, and left no Heir. *Otho* liv'd but few Years longer, and though twice marry'd had no Children. *Lewis of Brandenburg*, left but one Son call'd *Menard*, who dy'd before he was marry'd, at 14 Years of Age. *Albertus's* Posterity consisting in Three Sons, and Six Daughters, soon fail'd. There remain'd none but *Stephen* to support the Family, and him the Annals reckon the Fifty-first Duke of *Bavaria*. We shall see hereafter how the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, *Tyrol*, and the *Low-Countries* came to be parted from *Bavaria*.

Stephen being thus become the sole Duke of *Bavaria*, we shall speak of him as such. There were many pretenders to the Guardianship of his young Nephew *Menard*, soon to his Brother *Lewis of Brandenburg*, and among them *Menard's* own Mother, who being more than suspected of having poison'd her Husband, was not thought fit to be entrusted with the Education of a Son, whom she hated as much as she had done the Father.

Frederick, Son to Duke *Stephen*, made a Party against his own Father, to possess himself of *Menard*, but the Duke prevail'd and got him to *Munich*, where he took all possible methods for giving him a Princely Education. *Menard* being of a Dull and Obstinate Nature made little improvement; and following the advice of some wild Youths made his escape to his Mother in *Tyrol*. She finding her Son as Haughty and as Ill-natur'd as herself, took the free-

freedom to Reprove him; and he in return boldly charg'd her with the Murder of his Father; which so incens'd her, that a few days after she poison'd him, and gave her Country of *Tyrol* to *Rodolphus*, *Albertus*, and *Leopold*, Dukes of *Austria*, only reserving to herself the Revenues of it for her Life. Thus was *Tyrol* cut off from *Bavaria*; the Upper-part of which last, Duke *Stephen* took care to secure as soon as he receiv'd the news of the death of *Mernard*.

Several Efforts were afterwards made by the *Bavarians* for recovering of this Country, which all prov'd unsuccessful. *Otho*, another of the Sons of the Emperor *Lewis*, had taken possession of the Marquiseate of *Brandenburg*. *Charles* the present Emperor, who stuck at nothing that was for his own advantage, expell'd him that Country, and for so great a Dominion, gave him only the Sum of 100000 Florins. *Stephen* Duke of *Bavaria*, had some small troubles after this, yet such as were not of moment, and which he easily overcame. And having liv'd the latter part of his days in Peace, ended them full of Glory, at a great Age, on the 15th of *May*, 1377, leaving Three Sons,

Stephen, *Frederick*, and *John*, who Govern'd jointly for the space of 15 Years, in perfect Unity and a good Understanding. And tho' each of them had his peculiar Talent, that bred no difference among them: *Stephen* was altogether of a Warlike disposition; *Frederick* lov'd Learning, and apply'd himself to the Art of Government; and *John* was particularly addicted to Hunting, yet without neglecting State-

State-Affairs. *Frederick* for his excellent Parts obtain'd the Surname of the *Wise*, and was employ'd in the greatest Affairs of the Empire. The Emperor *Charles* the Fourth dying in the Year 1379, his Son *Wenceslaus* succeeded him, a Son worse than the Father in all respects. *Charles* ruin'd the Empire; and *Maximilian* the First, one of his Successors, says, his Government was the greatest Plague that could have fallen upon it: And most Historians affirm, he pull'd all the Eagles Feathers, and expos'd her naked to the Scorn of the World. *Wenceslaus* is still represented blacker, all Vice, without the least shadow of Virtue.

To return to the Three Brothers; the first Warlike Expedition they undertook, was against the Confederate Cities of *Suabia*, and the *Rhine*, whose Forces they worsted; and the following Year made use of their Army against the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, to revenge the wrongs done them by *Charles* his Father, from whom they recover'd several Towns, which had been unjustly annex'd to the Crown of *Bohemia*. Duke *Stephen* being on his march into *Italy*, to do Right against to his Father-in-Law *Barnabas* Duke of *Milan*, *Galeazzo* who had usurp'd his Throne; was oblig'd to return home, to quell a dangerous Mutiny of the Inhabitants of *Munich*, who presently submitted upon his approach. The War with the Confederate Cities, which were to the number of 70, supported by the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, was again renew'd, still to the honour of the *Bavarians*, who ever came off Victorious, both on the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and by that means concluded

cluded an honourable Peace by the end of the Year. Tranquility being again restor'd, the Three Brothers divided the Dominions of *Bavaria* among them by Lot. Stephen had for his Share one Half of the *Upper-Bavaria*, and kept his Court at *Ingolstat*; the other half fell to Duke *John*, whose Residence was at *Munich*; *Frederick's* Lot was the *Lower-Bavaria*, and *Landshut* his place of Abode: And in consideration that his part was better than either of his Brothers, he was oblig'd to pay them 8000 Florins a Year.

Besides the Treaty in Common among them all, for their mutual Defence, there was a private Contract betwixt *Frederick* and *John*, whose Posterity 52 Years after Inherited *Stephens* part, that Branch failing in *Lewis*, in the Year of our Lord 1445. *Frederick* dy'd at *Landshut* on the last day of November, 1390, leaving one only Son call'd *Henry*, under the Tuition of his Mother and his Two Uncles *Stephen* and *John*. They Two, who ought to have been always united in perfect Amity, first grew Jealous, and by degrees conceiv'd an absolute Hatred to one another. Yet they both met at *Landshut* to take care of their Pupil, and caus'd the People to swear Allegiance to him.

John had already done the same, for his Two Sons *Ernestus* and *William*, at *Munich*, and had besides, without acquainting his Brother concluded a Treaty with *Austria* and *Galeazzo*, Viscount of *Milan*, whose Niece was Marry'd to his Son *Ernestus*, and had a Portion of 75000 Ducats. *Stephen* was so offended at this

private

private Practice, that he resolv'd to be reveng'd, and his Son *Lewis* a Fiery Youth, who had lately Marry'd *Anne of Bourbon*, presently fell upon *Berthold*, Bishop of *Frisingen*, whom he knew to be the Contriver of what his Uncle had done with *Austria*, and *Galeazzo*. He surpriz'd the City on *Christmas-Eve*, by the Treachery of the Governour, but was soon expell'd by *John* and *Ernestus*, and the Traitor punish'd. This heightned the Quarrel, *Lewis* seizes *Nieustat*, puts all that oppose him to the Sword, and retires with a Rich Booty to *Ingolstat*. The War lasted Two Years, till the *Bavarians* being weary of it, and the Dukes fearing their own Ruin, by the Advice of the Nobility, united all *Bavaria* again, and concluded a Peace, which lasted till the Death of *John*. This Prince who deserv'd the Title of the Just and the Progenitor of the present Dukes of *Bavaria*, Died the Year after the Peace, which was 1393, leaving Two Sons *Ernestus* and *William*, who were own'd by the *Bavarians*, and the Country enjoy'd Peace for some Months after, which ended in another Storm. *Lewis the Bearded*, Son to *Stephen*, a restless Ambitious Prince, not satisfied with the late Treaty, took up Arms, and a War had ensu'd, had not the Moderation of *Ernestus* and *William*, prevail'd with him to consent to a Truce, which ended in a Peace, concluded at the latter end of the Year 1399.

To begin the Fourteenth Century, the Jubilee was Celebrated, and the Emperor *Wenceslaus* for his Cruelty and Slothfulness was oblig'd to resign the Empire. *Robert of Bavaria*, Count

Pala-

Palatine of the Rhine, was Elected in his Place; John the Bearded, Son to Duke Stephen of *Bavaria*, rais'd New Troubles there; and he going away into *France* to his Sister, his Father adjusted the Differences, confirming the Partition made with the late Duke *John*. This was in the Year 1403, The Five following Years were spent in adjusting some Differences betwixt Cities and Commotions rais'd by the Restlessness of *Lewis the Bearded*. In 1410 Died the New Emperor *Robert*, a Good and Just Prince, and was succeeded by *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*. Stephen Duke of *Bavaria*, engag'd in a War against *Frederick*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, which was laid aside by a Truce for Two Years, at the Expiration of which Term it began again, but without any Memorable Action, perform'd on either side, before a Peace was concluded. Soon after Duke *Stephen* Died at the latter end of September 1412.

Lewis the Bearded his Son, having receiv'd the News of his Fathers Death in *France*, where he then was, hasted into *Bavaria*, load-ed with Money and Jewels, to secure his Inheritance. The following Year 1413, the Council of *Constance* was held, to settle the Affairs of the Church. Duke *Lewis* no sooner came home, but he renew'd the Discord with his Cousins, who all joyn'd in League against him yet much was not done at the beginning, till Three Years after they came to Blows. The *Bavarian* Branch in *Holland*, by the Death of Duke *William*, having no other Support left it, but *John Bishop of Liege*; his Cousins the Dukes of *Bavaria*, fell at Variance about that Inheritance,

tance, and had high Words in the Council of Constance. *Lewis the Bearded*, affronted *Henry Duke of Landshut*, upbraiding him with some Blot in his Birth. *Henry* could not revenge himself before the Emperor, but meeting *Lewis* some Days after wounded him, yet was himself disarm'd. *Lewis* his Wound was dangerous, and the Emperor was incens'd against *Henry*, yet *Lewis* recovering, he was pardon'd. The New Sect of the *Hussites* in *Bohemia*, hearing that *John Hus*, and *Jerome of Prague*, had been burnt at *Constance*, in Revenge set Fire to above Five Hundred Churches, and made a most Barbarous Desolation. Duke *Lewis the Bearded*, bearing in Mind the Quarrel he had with Duke *Henry*, and the Wound he had receiv'd, still meditated Revenge, and began the War again, which turn'd to his Disadvantage, for he was beaten in all Places, and the Emperor taking upon him to decide that Difference, a Truce was concluded for Four Years. At this time the *Bavarian Branch* of *Holland* failing, those Dominions devolv'd to *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to *Margaret the Sister* to *John the last Bavarian Earl of Holland*. The Lands belonging to that *Holland-Branch* in *Bavaria*, were by the Emperor's Order divided into Four Parts, whereof *Lewis* had the Lordship of *Scharding*, *Ernestus* that of *Straubing*, and its Dependances, *William* that of *Kelheim*, and *Henry* those of *Wijshov*, and *Landau*. Duke *William* a Prince generally belov'd by all Men, was by the Emperor appointed to preside in his stead at the Council of *Basle*, which Place he held Three Years with great Reputation. During this

this Employment, he Marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Adolphus*, Duke of *Cleves*, and Died at Three Years end, leaving Two small Sons, *Adolphus* and *William*, who follow'd him that same Year, which was 1435. In 1437, the Emperor *Sigismund*, an Excellent Monarch, chang'd this Life for a better; and his Son-in-Law *Albertus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, being admitted King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was in April following, which was 1438. Elected Emperor. This same Year ended the Life of *Ernestus*, Duke of *Bavaria*, leaving a Son, call'd

Albertus the Third of the Name, a Prince excellently qualify'd, as we shall see hereafter. The First Token of Magnanimity he gave, was his Refusing the Crown of *Bohemia*, offer'd him by the States of that Country. In the mean while *Lewis* the *Bearded*, who was troublesome to all Men, fell out with his own Son *Lewis* the *Crookback'd*, on no other Account, but because his Body was mishapen, tho' his Soul was beautiful enough. He discountenanc'd him upon all Occasions, and bestow'd all his Favour on a Bastard Son he had. This Usage so far provok'd the Young *Lewis*, that forgetting his Duty, he made War on his Father, and being assisted by *Henry*, Duke of *Landshut*, and *Albertus* of *Brandenburg*, took him Prisoner, and deliver'd him up to his Brother-in-Law *Albertus*, who secur'd him at *Anspach*, where he Died under Confinement, which serv'd to bring him to a True Repentance, so that he made a Pious End. His Cruel Son departed this Life before him.

Henry

Henry of Landshut took Possession of all Lewis's Lands, and tho' Albertus of Munich might have claim'd a part, and was press'd so to do, he declar'd, he preferr'd the Publick Peace, before his own Grandeur. The following Age rewarded his Moderation, when the Line of Henry failing, Albertus's Successors were made Great by all that Inheritance. Christopher of Bavaria, Son to John, the Count Palatine, was now chosen King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, but Died without Issue. In the Year of Jubilee 1450, Henry, Duke of Landshut ended his Days. He was a good Prince, and excellently qualified, yet somewhat Covetous, by which means he left a vast Treasure in the Tower of Burgauzen, and had a Surname of the Rich. Of Three Sons he had only one surviv'd him, call'd Lewis, about 33 Years of Age, when his Father Died. By his Wife Amelia, Daughter to Frederick, Duke of Saxony, he had one Son, call'd George of Landshut, and Surnam'd the Rich, and was the last of that Branch. For the First Ten Years after the Death of Henry, nothing remarkable happen'd in Bavaria. On the last of February 1460, Albertus Duke of Munich, chang'd this Life for a better, having liv'd several Years in Peace, and gain'd the Reputation of a Religious and Modest Prince, a Lover of Peace and Learning, and himself the Delight of his Subjects. By his Wife Anne, the Daughter of Eric, Duke of Brunswick, he had Seven Sons, and Three Daughters. John born in the Year 1437, liv'd to 26 Years of Age, and was never Married. Ernestus born the next Year, Died in the Cradle. Sigismund

liv'd from the Year 1439, till the Beginning of the next Century always a Batchelor. *Albertus* was short-liv'd, and Died in 1445. *Albertus* the Fourth, call'd the *Wise*, was born in 1447, and Reign'd in *Bavaria*, till the Year 1508. *Christopher* was never Married, and Died at *Rhodes* 1493, and *Wolfgang*, born in 1451, liv'd in *Celibacy*, till 1514. *Albertus* the *Courteous*, and last Duke, having Five Sons living at his Death, to avoid Dismembering his Dominions, order'd that his Two Sons *John* and *Sigismund* should govern jointly, as they did very peaceably. The other Sons had other Provision made for them. *Lewis* of *Landshut* being engag'd in War, against *Albertus* of *Brandenburg*, drew the Dukes *John* and *Sigismund* to his Party upon Conditions, which were advantagious to them, and coming to a Battle with his Enemy, gave him a great Overthrow.

The Year 1463, was remarkable for the Death of Duke *John*, Brother to *Sigismund*, snatch'd away by the Plague, which then made great Havock throughout all *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Suabia*, and other parts of *Germany*. *Sigismund* left alone on the Throne, was a Lover of Hunting, and innocent Diversions, Courteous and Affable, and being addicted to a retir'd quiet Life, always held fair with his Brother *John*, who was Active, Bold and Ambitious, and having govern'd but Two Years after his Death, he voluntarily resign'd his Dominions, to his Younger Brother *Albertus*, reserving nothing for himself, but Two or Three pleasant Seats, he delighted in. There his Court was open

to all Men, especially the Poor; he was boun-
tiful to the Church, and gain'd great Reputation
for his Moderation and Piety. At the
same time *Lewis*, Duke of *Landshut*, worn out
with Toiles, caus'd his Son *George*, in an Assembly
of the States, to be own'd as his Law-
ful Successor at Thirteen Years of Age. At
the same time *Albertus*, Duke of the Upper-Bavaria,
discover'd a Combination that was
carried on against him, by his Brother *Christo-
pher*, and some Malecontents, his Brother aspir-
ing to a share in the Dukedom; *Albertus* to
avoid all Strife, consented that the Matter should
be referr'd to *Lewis*, Duke of *Landshut*, who
gave Judgment for him. *Christopher* dissembled
his Resentment at first, but soon broke out
again, and therefore *Albertus* to appease him
by fair means, took him along in his Journey
to *Rome*, thinking to gain upon him by Ca-
resses. This Project was no more successful
than the last, for as soon as they return'd home,
he was oblig'd for the sake of Peace, to secure
him.

Wolfgang the other Brother resenting it, fled,
and sollicited the Emperor and other Princes
to procure his Brothers Liberty. After many
Negociations, *Christopher* was set at Liberty,
giving Security for his Peaceable Behaviour,
which however he broke as soon as he found an
Opportunity. At this time being the Year
1472, *Lewis*, Duke of *Landshut*, who had heap'd
much Treasure, laid it out in erecting an Uni-
versity at *Ingolstadt*. A Silver-Mine was dis-
cover'd on the Mountains of *Werdenfeld* in Ba-
varia, but did not Answer Expectation, for

the Metal vanish'd, when they had dug but a few Feet in Depth. *Lewis the Rich* Died now in the Year 1479, a Magnanimous and Successful Prince, the Protector of Learned Men, and a great Support of the Christian Religion. His Son *George* presently entred upon the Government, and Reform'd all the Courts of Judicature, forbidding all Judges upon Pain of Death, to receive the least Present.

In the Year 1480, Duke *George* went to attend the Emperor, with a Numerous Retinue, and receiv'd of him the Investiture of his Dominions. The Differences were now again renew'd, betwixt the Two Brothers *Albertus* and *Christopher*, and some Acts of Hostility pass'd betwixt them, but they were at last perfectly reconcil'd by the States of the *Upper* and *Lower-Bavaria*. This Peace gave *Albertus* the Opportunity the following Year, to restore the City of *Ratisbon*, once the Capital of *Bavaria*, to the Dominion of its Dukes, it having been taken from them, and made a Free Imperial City, by the Emperor *Barbarussa*, as has been said in its Place. The Inhabitants freely open'd their Gates to the Duke, and took an Oath of Fidelity to him. He was Master of the City for the space of Seven Years, tho' not without Opposition from the Emperor, who at last oblig'd him to restore it to its Liberty. This was the Posture of Affairs, when *George*, Duke of *Landshut*, redeem'd the Lordship of *Burgow*, for 36000 Ducats, being the Sum it had been Morgag'd for to the Church of *Ausburg*. This Purchase of Duke *George*, offended the Emperor, because his Consent was not ask'd; but what follow'd

follow'd incens'd him more against Duke *Albertus*, and the House of *Bavaria*. This Duke being much belov'd by the Arch-Duke *Sigismund*, Brother to *Frederick* the Emperor, with his only Approbation, Married *Cunegundis* the said Emperors Daughter at *Inspruck*, unknown to her Father. As soon as he receiv'd the News, he resolv'd in Revenge to enter *Bavaria* with Fire and Sword, but was diverted from it by the Reluctancy the Country of *Suabia* show'd for that War, the Intercession of *Maximilian*, King of the Romans, the Prayers of *Cunegundis*, and the Submission of *Albertus*, but above all by the Necessity he was under of turning his Arms another way.

All *Germany* being at length restor'd to Peace, the Emperor *Frederick* had the better Opportunity to make his Peace with GOD, for he fell sick, had a Thigh cut off, for fear of a Gangrene, and having some Days after eaten Melon, and drank Water, fell into a Flux, which carried him off, on the 19th of *August* 493, in the 78th Year of his Age, when he had Reign'd 53 Years, which was longer than any Emperor, since *Augustus*. Four Days after him, Died *Christopher*, Brother to Duke *Albertus*, in the Island of *Rhodes*, being on his Return from the Holy Land, leaving his Brother Duke *Albertus* his Heir. The Mourning for the Death of *Christopher*, was turn'd into Joy, by the Birth of a Son the Dutches *Cunegundis* was deliver'd of on the 13th of November the same Year 1493, who was baptiz'd the next Day, by the Name of *William*.

C H A P. VIII.

The Two Bavarias again united under one Head. Of the Reigns of the Dukes Albertus the Fourth, William the Fourth, Albertus the Fifth, and William the Fifth.

AT the Beginning of the Fifth Century, *George the Rich*, Duke of *Landshut*, gave his Daughter *Elizabeth* in Marriage to *Robert*, Count *Palatine of the Rhine*, which Match afterwards prov'd the Occasion of much Mischief and a Bloody War. *Albertus the Wise*, who foresaw the Storm that was like to follow, endeavour'd to prevent it, for he understood that *George* by Will, gave away all his Dominions to his Daughter, which was contrary to the Mutual Contract of the Family, and to Duke *George's* own Promise made to *Albertus*, that if he Died without Issue, the *Lower-Bavaria* should be again United to the *Upper* under *Albertus*. For this Reason he endeavour'd to gain the Emperors Affection, and entred into an Alliance with the Neighbouring Princes, and with the Circle of *Suabia* for Twelve Years. Besides this Injustice towards his Family, Duke *George* was Cruel to his Duchess *Hedwigis*, for notwithstanding her known Virtue, he always kept her shut up at *Burghausen*, seeing her seldom, where she Died in Solitude, on the 10th of February 1503, at Fourty Years of Age. He did not out-live her long, but departed

departed this Life at *Ingolstadt*, on the 29th of November following. In his Bladder was found a Stone as big as an Egg, which the Physicians being before Ignorant of, had order'd him Medicines contrary to his Distemper. When he found himself in Danger, he sent in haste to *Heidelberg* for *Philip*, the Elector *Palatine*, and his Son-in-Law *Robert*, to come to take Possession of his Dominions, and order'd Three Thousand Copies of the Deed for appointing him his Successor, to be spread through all the Country. But *William of Rorbach*, who was in the Interest of *Albertus*, perswaded Duke *George*, that his Deed would be of no Effect, unless it were better worded. This gain'd time, and the Dukes Death prevented the Publication, and at his Death he could not but own the Compromise he had made Duke *Albertus*, concerning the Succession.

By the Death of the Duke *George*, the Two *Bavarias*, were reunited under one Head, and the Emperor at the Diet at *Ulm*, gave Duke *Albertus* the Investiture of all the Provinces of the Deceas'd, commanding the People to obey him, as Lawful Successor. However *Robert* the Count *Palatine*, would not tamely part with such an Inheritance, and being seconded by the City of *Ingolstadt*, feiz'd the Fortress of *Burghausen*, where his Father-in-Law had laid up all his Treasure, and put a strong Garrison into *Landshut*. The States of the Lower-Bavaria took the Government upon themselves, refusing to admit the *Palatine*, as Heir to the Duke, and desiring both the Competitors to expect the Emperors Decision. A Diet was held

at *Ausburg* to this purpose, where after a full hear-
of both Parties, the Emperor gave judgment
for *Albertus*, and Invested him in both the *Ba-
varias*, and all their dependencies. The *Palat-
ine* being cast in Court had recourse to
Arms.

The first Year was spent in some Sieges, and
several small Rencounters, in which many were
kill'd on both sides. But it was a fatal Year to
the *Palatines* for the Death of *Robert*, who
ended his days at *Landshut*, at 24 Years of Age,
and his Wife *Elizabeth* follow'd him a Month
after. Yet this put not an end to the War,
since they left two Sons, *Otbo-Henry*, and *Phi-
lip*, Surnam'd the *Warlike*. *Philip* the Elector
Palatine being assisted by the *Bohemians*, conti-
nu'd the War for his Grandsons; and the Em-
peror taking the part of the *Bavarians*, they
came to a Battle, in which the *Palatine* was
Routed, 1800 of his Men kill'd upon the spot,
and 600 taken Prisoners. Still the Nobility of
the *Lomer-Bavaria*, fearing the *Palatines*, would
not submit to *Albertus*, and 2000 of the *Palatine*
Forces from *Landshut*, ravag'd the Country to
the Walls of *Munich*, which place they Can-
naded from a Rising Ground, but were beaten off
and forc'd to leave their Cannon behind them.
Both Parties growing weary of the War, a
Treaty was set on foot, and began to be held
on the 4th of December, 1505, and the follow-
ing Year the Controversie was decided before
the Diet at *Cologn*, where it was decreed, That
Duke *Georges* Inheritance should be divided in-
to three Parts; the First and Best of them to
be given to *Albertus*; the Second to the *Pupils*,

by

by the name of the *New Palatinate*; and the Third to the Emperor to defray the Charges of the War. After many difficulties, by a later Partition, the Sons of *Robert* were in the Year 1507, put into possession of *Neuburg* and its dependencies, of *Hockstat*, *Lavingen*, *Gundelfingen*, *Monheim*, *Hilposheim*, *Haidekem*, *Weide*, *Burgheim*, *Allersberg*, *Vobendressen*, *Erndorf*, *Hohenbrun*, *Hainsperg*, *Graspach*, and *Bourgstein*, all Places of Duke *George*'s Inheritance; to which were added of *Albertus*'s Dominions, *Sultzbach*, *Lengfield*, *Reinstauf*, *Velburg*, *Veldorf*, *Calmuntz*, *Schwaigendorf*, *Schmidmul*, and *Hombaur*. Duke *Albertus* being sensible of the Mischiefs that attend the dividing of Dominions, with the consent of his Brother *Wolfgang*, and 64 of the principal Men of *Bavaria*, pass'd a Law, which for ever settled the Inheritance in the Elder Son, with competent Allowances for the Younger Brothers.

Thus the Foundation of the *Bavarian Monarchy* was laid by *Albertus*, and confirm'd by the Emperor. Having thus settled the Affairs of *Bavaria*, Duke *Albertus the Wise* departed this Life in the Year 1508. He left Three Sons, *William* his Successor, *Lewis* who liv'd unmarry'd till the Year 1545, and *Ernestus* Archbishop of *Salzburg*, and Five Daughters. His Dutchess *Cunegundis*, after his death, shut herself up in a Monastery of *Franciscan Nuns*, where she ended her days in Holiness.

William the Fourth, Duke of *Bavaria*, after his Father's decease, continu'd Three Years under Guardianship. His first care was to cultivate and secure Peace with his Neighbours; and

and there being some points still not adjusted with the *Palatine Family*, which in time might have produc'd a War; an Assembly was held of able Men at *Ingolstat*, in the Year, 1509, where all those matters were so well accommodated that the Peace lasted betwixt those Two Houses for above a Century, without being broke, till the Troubles in *Germany*. The Peace which had been settled with the *Palatinate*, was like to be interrupted by Civil Discord; *Lewis* Younger Brother to Duke *William*, notwithstanding the New Settlement, pretending to a Share in the Government and Sovereignty. At length after many Debates, it was resolv'd, That the Two Brothers should Govern with equal power for the space of Three Years. When the three Years were expir'd, the Emperor Dissolv'd this double Sovereignty; only allotting *Lewis* the 4th part of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* chose rather to make a Friendly Composition with his Brother, who generously assign'd him a Third Part of his Dominions; yet for fear of offending the Emperor by reversing his Judgment, *Lewis* was content it should remain under the name of a Fourth, tho' in effect he enjoy'd a Third. After this happy Reconciliation, the Two Brothers liv'd together in the same Palace, in perfect Amity; and the Emperor favour'd them during his Life. *Ernestus*, Younger Brother to *William* and *Lewis*, was carefully Educated at *Ingolstat*, and in the Year 1516, was chosen Rector of the Academy. Then he Travell'd sometime into *Italy* and *France*, and at his return into *Bavaria*, though but 17 Years of Age, was by Dispensation from Pope *Leo* the 10th,

10th, chosen Bishop of *Passaw*. He freely renounc'd all his Pretensions to the Dukedom, and Govern'd that Church 23 Years.

Duke *William* gain'd much Reputation in the War the Princes of the Empire made on *Ulric*, Duke of *Wurtemberg*, whom he expell'd his Dominions. He was much belov'd by Strangers, as well as his own Subjects, for the extraordinary Discipline his Army observ'd, the Soldiers being oblig'd to as strict Rules in the Enemies Country, as if they had been in *Bavaria*. During all the Troubles which hapned about this time in *Germany*, *Bavaria* ever continu'd firm in its Ancient Religion, and never gave the least ear to the Sollicitations of the Innovators. The New Emperor *Charles* the 5th, chosen in the Year 1519, was preparing to oppose *Luther*, when Duke *William* in the Year 1522, marry'd *Jacquette*, the Daughter of *Philip Marquis of Baden*. By her he had *Theodon* on the 26th of February, 1526, *Albertus* the 5th, Surnam'd the *Magnanimous*, in 1528, and the following Year *William*, who liv'd but 14 Months. Soon after his Marriage, he took possession of the Lordship of the *Hague*, upon the death of Count *Leonard*, who left no Heirs. *Bavaria* by the care of the Magistrates was deliver'd from the Infection which some of *Luther's* Disciples endeavour'd to spread in it, and ever continu'd firm in the *Catholick Communion*.

Duke *William* not satisfy'd with having defended his own Dominions from any Innovation in Religion, was the first Prince of *Germany* that sent Succours into *Hungary*, after the taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks*. His Supplies were

were not sufficient to support that Kingdom against so puissant an Enemy as Soliman the Magnificent ; who in Battle overthrew the Hungarians, and their young King Lewis, then but 20 Years of Age, was drown'd in the Danube. This disaster hapned on the 28th of August, 1526.

In 1530, the Emperor Charles the 5th was Crown'd at Bologna in Italy ; and at his return from thence was met at Kuffstein by the Dukes of Bavaria, who conducted him and Ferdinand, afterwards King of the Romans, with Cardinal Campegius, to Munich, where they were entertain'd during their stay, with the greatest Splendor imaginable. Hence the Emperor proceeded to Ausburg, where the Diet was appointed to meet ; and there the Confession of Ausburg was presented by Melancthon. However, the Emperor order'd that no innovation should be made till a general Council could meet. Ferdinand, Brother to the Emperor, being chosen King of the Romans at Cologn, Duke William perceiving that substituting of Kings of the Romans tended to making of the Empire Heditary, could not approve of this Election, and therefore made a private Alliance with France, for defending of the Liberty of Germany. As soon as he perceiv'd that the Protestant Princes united themselves, and join'd with France, under the same pretence of Liberty, but in reality to subvert Religion, he presently broke his New Alliance, and declar'd, *He would only look upon those as his Friends, who would joyn with him for the Defence of the Empire, and the Advancement of the Catholick Faith.* Whilst Bavaria stood unchang'd, a great

great part of the Empire fell off, and particularly the City of *Ausburg* was entirely gain'd by *Luther's* Followers. The Bishop was forc'd to quit his See with 40 Canons, and remov'd to *Dillingen*, being follow'd by many Communities of Religious Men and Women, who withdrew to several parts. Altars were then thrown down, Images broken, and the Churches expos'd to Sacrilege and Rapine. The Protestants having entred into a League among themselves at *Smalcald*, the Catholicks thought fit to follow their Example. The Elector of *Mentz*, the Arch-bishop of *Saltzburg*, *William* and *Lewis* Dukes of *Bavaria*, *George* Duke of *Saxony*, *Eric* and *Henry* Dukes of *Brunswick*, join'd with the Emperor *Charles the 5th*, and *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*. This was call'd the Holy League, and the Command of the Army given to *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick*. In the Year 1540, *Ernestus*, Brother to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, was call'd to the Archbischoprick of *Saltzburg*. All that pass'd betwixt the Two Leagues in the differences of Religion, does not belong to this Subject, *Bavaria* continuing in Peace, and therefore is not mention'd. But in the midst of this Tranquility, Duke *Lewis* dy'd, on the 21st of *April*, 1545, much lamented, being a Prince generally belov'd by all Men. He was never Marry'd, and therefore left no lawful Issue to claim any share in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*.

The Year 1546 was remarkable for the death of *LUTHER*; the War of *Smalcald*; the Conference at *Ratisbon* betwixt the Dukes on both sides;

sides; the Reconciliation of Duke *Ulric* of *Wirttemburg*, with *William* and *Ernestus* of *Bavaria*; the Marriage of *Albertus* the 5th, Son to Duke *William*, with *Anne* of *Austria*, Daughter to King *Ferdinand*, and the first coming of the *Jesuites* into *Bavaria*. The Protestant Forces laid Siege to *Ingolstat*, which having the good fortune to be before fortify'd by Duke *William*, baffled all their attempts, and the Protestants withdrew; who being soon after defeated, the War ended for that time. At the same time the Council of *Trent* met, and a Diet was held at *Ausburg*, in which Duke *William* of *Bavaria* put in his Claim to the Right of Electorate, which had been wrongfully taken from his Family, as has been shew'd in its place. The Emperor, tho' so much oblig'd to him for his powerful Assistance in the last War, would not give judgment for him, but caus'd the City of *Ausburg* to pay him 40000 Florins for his Losses in the late Differences betwixt them. In the Year 1548, *Anne* of *Austria*, Wife to *Albertus* of *Bavaria* was deliver'd of a Son call'd *William*, like his Grandfather. The Duke at this time obtain'd of the Pope the Tenth's of all Ecclesiastical Revenues for the building of a College for the *Jesuits*, whom he had call'd to *Ingolstat*, but left that work to be finish'd by his Son, for he dy'd on the 6th of *March* 1550, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Albertus the 5th, surnam'd the *Magnanimous*, after the death of his Father *William* the *Constant*, took possession of the Two *Bavarias*, at 22 Years of Age, and receiv'd the Investiture from the Emperor. Finding the Country in full

full Peace, he endeavour'd to continu'd it, and when the War broke out again betwixt the Emperor, and Maurice Elector of Saxony, he defended the borders of his Dominions against the latter, and secur'd his Subjects.

The Year 1555, was only remarkable for the Pacification of Augsburg, at which Duke *Albertus* was present; and the erecting of the Jesuits College at Ingolstat. The following Year another Diet was held at Ratisbon, in which *Albertus* presid'd for the Emperor. Next follow'd the Treaty of Lansberg, betwixt Duke *Albertus*, the Archbishops of Saltzburg, the Bishops of Passaw, Frisingen, and Eistet, Otho Cardinal of Ausburg, the Bishops of Wirtburg and Bamberg, and the Republicks of Nuremburg and Ausburg, for their mutual defence against any that should attack them. The Emperor *Charles* the 5th now resign'd the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*, King of the Romans. The Council of Trent met again in the Year 1561, to which the Duke of Bavaria sent *Augustin Baugmartner*, and *John Covillonius*, a Jesuit. Before the Council broke up, which was in December the following Year, *Maximilian* King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Son to the Emperor *Ferdinand*, was chosea King of the Romans at Frankfort, by the unanimous Consent af all the Seven Electors. *Ferdinand*, who lov'd Duke *Albertus*, gave him the Investiture of the Lordship of Wolstein, the last of its Heirs having fail'd, and soon after left the Empire to his Son *Maximilian*, departing this Life on the 23d of June, 1564. *Albertus's* Zeal for maintaining the Religion, rais'd him some Enemies among the Nobility, who con-

spir'd against him; but their Designs being discover'd, he forgave the Conspirators, and was so favourable, as to take Care that their Names should not remain to Posterity. Albertus's Two Sons *William* and *Ferdinand* had gone through their Studies at *Ingolstadt*, and the latter of them had made a Campagn with the Emperor in *Hungary*, to relieve *Sigeth*, besieg'd by *Soliman*. The Duke thought it now time to Marry his Eldest Son, and give him to Wife the Daughter of *Francois* Duke of *Lorraine*. The Nuptials were Celebrated with great Pomp at *Munich*, and Consummated on the 27th of February 1565.

In 1572. there was an Earthquake felt in *Bavaria* and *Tyrol*, especially at *Munich* and *Augsburg*, but it did most harm at *Inspruck*, where many Houses were overthrown. It was followed by a Plague, which swept away great Numbers of People, and most especially at *Munich*. On the 14th of April 1573, was born *Maximilian* of *Bavaria*, Son to *William* of *Bavaria*, and Grandson to Duke *Albertus*. In 1575 the Emperor *Maximilian*, in the Diet at *Ratisbon*, caus'd his Eldest Son *Redulphus* to be declar'd King of the *Romans*; and his Successor Duke *Albertus* having govern'd his Dominions, with singular Piety and Zeal, and gain'd the Reputation of a Most Religious Prince, was call'd out of this World, on the 23th of October 1579, in the 51th Year of his Age. He had by his Dutchesse *Anne* of *Austria*, Five Sons, and Two Daughters. *Charles* the Eldest Died an Infant, *William* succeeded him, *Ferdinand* became Famous for his Great Actions, *Frederick* was

was not remarkable, but *Ernestus* came to be Arch-Bishop and Elector of *Cologn*.

William the Fifth, succeeding his Father, did Homage, according to Custom, to the Emperor *Rodulphus*, and soon gave good Testimonies of his Piety, and Zeal for Religion. The Year proving barren, he caus'd all his own, and the Rich Mens Granaries to be set open, and Corn to be Sold at a reasonable Rate. He order'd all the leud Women in *Munich* to be sought for, and Seven of them, who desir'd to mend their Lives, had a comfortable Subsistence provided for them by his Bounty. The See of *Liege* being vacant, *Ernestus*, Brother to Duke *William*, was chosen Bishop by the Canons of that Church, and receiv'd as such on the 15th of June 1581; and Two Years after, he was Elected Arch-Bishop and Elector of *Cologn*, which produc'd a War, in which all the Empire was concern'd, but in the end *Ernestus* was establish'd and put into Possession of all the Bishoprick. Duke *William* enjoying Peace at home, erected the Famous Colledge of the Jesuites at *Munich*, and many other Pious and Religious Structures, and in the Year 1585, took a Journey to *Loretto*, having a particular Devotion for that Place, on which he bestow'd many Noble Presents of great Value. At his Return into *Bavaria*, he founded a House for the Jesuits at *Ratisbon*, under the Protection of his Son *Philip*, Elected Bishop of that See.

The Year 1590 was remarkable in *Bavaria*, for the Fall of the Tower of St. Michael, which only endamag'd the Vault of the Church, but kill'd no Body; for the Execution of *Mark*

Bragadin, a Famous Impostor, who boasted he could make Gold ; and for the Death of Anne of Austria, Mother to this Duke William. About the latter end of the Year 1592, Duke William designing to make his Two Sons Philip and Ferdinand Church-Men, the more to excite them to Piety, took a Journey with them to Rome. In 1595, he Married his Eldest Son Maximilian to Elizabeth of Lorrain, and the following Year 1596, after the Example of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, he resign'd up his Dominions, to his Son Maximilian whose Reign shall be the Subject of the ensuing Chapter.

CHAP. IX.

The Reign of the Elector Maximilian, with the Bloody Wars in Germany, betwixt the Protestants and Catholicks.

Maximilian the First, was born on the 14th of April 1573, and carefully educated in the Fear of GOD, Zeal for Religion, Duty to his Parents, and in all Princely Virtues. He imbib'd all the Instructions that were given him with the greatest Ease, and became perfect not only in the Latin, but the French, Italian, and Spanish Tongues, besides his own Natural High-Dutch. Besides he had an Excellent Stile, and knew how to write to all Persons, and upon all Occasions. At Fourteen

Years

Years of Age he went to the University of Ingolstadt, where he spent Four Years in the Study of Philosophy and Law, with as good Success as in his other Employs; and there he contracted a singular Friendship with Ferdinand, Arch-Duke of Austria, who was afterwards Emperor. In the Year 1591 his Father brought him to his Court of Munich, where he was instructed in all the Arts of Government, and War. When he had spent Two Years at Court, he went first to Prague, to visit the Emperor Rodolphus; and then to Rome to Pope Clement the VIII. in both which Places he was receiv'd with all possible Demonstrations of Honour and Affection, and return'd through Lorrain to Munich in 1594, where the following Year he Married Elizabeth of Lorrain, and in 1596, as was said above, his Father resign'd up the Sovereignty unto his Hands. The last Year of the Fifteenth Century, Ferdinand, Arch-Duke of Austria, took to Wife Mary Anne, Daughter to Duke William, and Sister to the present Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. This Heroick Prince at his First Accession to the Throne, took Care to banish from his Palaces, all Flattery, Excess of Wine, and other Vices too frequent in the Courts of Princes. His Government was mild; for he endeavour'd rather to ease, than to burden his Subjects with Taxes, and gave strict Orders that Justice should be impartially distributed to all Persons. In short, he was generous, prudent, and a great Lover of his People. The City of Donauert, having for the most part embrac'd the Doctrine of LUTHER, began now to disturb the Catholicks, and would

neither admit them to any share in the Government, nor to the Free Exercise of their Religion. The Emperor sent Commissioners four times, to reduce them by fair means; but these failing, the Duke of *Bavaria*, by his Order laid Siege to the Place, which was Surrender'd the Third Day, a Garrison put into it, and the Heads of the Mutiniers that could be taken, put to Death.

This Rebellion of *Donawert*, was the Prelude to the Mighty Troubles in *Germany*, rais'd by the *Lutherans*, who, being refus'd their unreasonable Demands by the Emperor *Rodolphus*, combin'd altogether, and chose *Frederick the Fifth*, Elector *Palatine*, for their Head. The *Catholicks*, who saw the Storm a gathering entred into a League among themselves, appointing *Maximilian*, Duke of *Bavaria*, for their Chief. Whilst the Empire was running to Confusion, *Wolfgang Theodorick*, Arch-Bishop of *Saltzburg*, having stopp'd the Passage of the Salt, which is made at *Hall in Bavaria*, and serves several Parts in *Germany*, taken the Town of *Bertshgad* from *Ferdinand*, Brother to *Maximilian*, and oppress'd the Canons of his Cathedral Church of *Saltzburg*, Duke *Maximilian* with the Approbation of the Pope and the Empire, March'd against that Prelate, took him Prisoner, and his Bishoprick being given to another, he was forc'd to spend the rest of his Days under Confinement. The Emperor *Rodolphus*, who had Reign'd Thirty Five Years, Died at the Age of Fifty Nine, in *January 1612*, and his Brother *Matibias* succeeded him. At his Accession to the Crown,

the

he *Lutherans*, according to Custom, set up New Demands; at the same time, the *Turks* threaten'd *Hungary*; the *Catholicks* united for their Defence; but the *Lutherans* refus'd any Assistance, unless their Demands were all granted. *Mattbias* the New Emperor was Old, and thought of securing the Throne to his Son *Ferdinand*, but Death prevented him, for he deceas'd at *Vienna*, on the 19th of April 1619. The *Protestants* had began their Rebellion in *Bohemia*, and committed many Outrages, and those in *Germany* were ready to follow their example, which oblig'd Duke *Maximilian*, the Elector of *Mentz*, and other Confederates to raise a considerable Army, to oppose their designs. The Electoral Colledge meeting at *Frankfort*, King *Ferdinand* was declar'd Emperor on the 27th of August 1619. The Rebels in *Bohemia*, having renouned their Allegiance, chose *Frederick the Fifth*, Elector *Palatine* for their King, who accepted of that Crown from them at *Prague*, in November following. The new Emperor in his Return from *Frankfort*, went to *Munich*, where he confirm'd the Articles granted to Duke *Maximilian*, as Head of the Confederate *Catholick Army*, the Sum whereof was.

I. That Maximilian should have Absolute Command of the Forces of that Part, against the Enemy.

II. That neither the Emperor nor he should conclude any Peace or Treat with the Enemy without the Knowledge of the other.

III. That Maximilian should contribute towards the Charge of the War in Proportion to the other Confederates, but if Necessity oblig'd him to lay out more, the Emperour should be oblig'd to refund it.

IV. That if Maximilian should happen to lose any Part of his Dominions in the War, the Emperor and Allies should be oblig'd to make it good to him. V. That whatsoever Maximilian could gain from the Enemy, should remain to him, till he was reimburs'd all his Charges.

Maximilian thus authoriz'd, seeing all things tend to War, increas'd his Army, and dispos'd himself to enter upon Action; and the Emperor having put *Frederick* the pretended King of *Bohemia* into the Imperial Ban, he gave the Command of 30000 Men he had march'd into *Suabia* to *Tilly*, a Brave and Experienc'd Commander. As yet no Publick Hostilities had been committed, but at Length the *Protestants* began by an Incursion into the Territories of *Mentz* and *Worms*, whence they carried a considerable Booty of Cattle, and laid Ambushes to cut off the Forces that March'd out of the *Low-Countries* to the *Catholick Confederates*. However, mistrusting their own Strength, and fearing the Coming of *Spinola*, they at Length consented to a Peace, in which the New Pretended King of *Bohemia* was not included, nor any of the Emperors Hereditary Dominions. As soon as this was concluded, *Maximilian* March'd into *Austria*, where the Rebellious States refusing to submit, he fell upon the *Boors*, who were in Arms, of whom a great Slaughter was made, and the Country pillag'd and burnt. After which all the Wall'd Towns submitted, and the Rebels were forc'd to put themselves upon the Emperors Mercy, without any Conditions.

This done, the Duke mov'd into *Bohemia*, where he invited *Frederick* and his Rebels to Peace, who being encourag'd by *Bethlem-Gabor*, after proclaiming himself King of *Hungary*, rejected all Offers of Peace, and resolv'd to try the Event of War. *Maximilian* advanc'd towards *Prague*, notwithstanding the Excessive Cold of the Season, whereof some Died, and a Pestilential Fever, which swept away many more, and being come to the little Mountain of *Weiffenberg*, which is a League long, and has a gentle Descent towards *Prague*, he there resolv'd to attack the Enemy that lay encamp'd on it, and amounted to 25000 Men. The Two Armies eoming together, the Battel began in the Afternoon, by the Discharge of the Canon, which ended they fell closer to it, and after about Half an Hours obstinate Dispute, the Imperialists on the Right Wing began to give Ground, and had been totally routed, but that Duke *Maximilian* sent 500 Horse to their Assistance, which so encourag'd the Imperialists, that they renew'd the Charge, and entirely routed their Enemy. The *Hungarians* and *Bohemians* perceiving that sudden Change of Fortune, betook themselves to their Heels, and a great Slaughter of them was made in the Park of the *Star*. The whole Action lasted but an Hour, yet much Blood was shed, 10 Pieces of Canon, and 100 Colours taken. Duke *Maximilian* in his Letter to the Pope mentions but 4000 of the Enemy slain, and 1000 drown'd. Of the Imperialists and *Bavarians* only 200 are said to have been kill'd. After this Victory the Rebels in *Prague*, had not Courage enough left to

attempt any Defence, but sent Deputies and submitted themselves to *Maximilian*; who having left Prince *Lichtenstein*, Viceroy for the Emperor, and *Tilly* to command the Forces, return'd to *Bavaria*, and made his Entry into *Munich*, on the 25th of November.

This great Success did not obstruct *Maximilian's* foreseeing the Dangerous War that was like to follow. All the *Protestant* Princes of *Germany*, supported by *England* and *Holland*, united, and under Pretence of protecting the Elector *Palatine*, entred into an Alliance against the Emperor, who in Execution of the Imperial Ban, order'd *Albertus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Governour of the *Low-Countries*, to take Possession of the *Lower-Palatinate*, and *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria* of the *Upper*. *Tilly*, General of the *Bavarians*, having routed *Mansfeld*, the *Palatine* Commander in *Bohemia*, the latter in his Flight, drew all the Garrisons out of the *Upper-Palatinate*, so that Duke *Maximilian* coming after him, found no Difficulty in reducing that Country to his Obedience. *Mansfeld* with the Forces he had gather'd, worsted some of *Spinola's* Troops in the *Lower-Palatinate*, and then ravag'd a great part of *Alsacia*, and the Province of *Brissago*, committing such Barbarities, as provok'd the Emperor to confirm the Ban of the Empire, in which he was declar'd a Publick Enemy. About the same time his Successes in *Hungary*, and other parts, had such Influence over *Bethlem-Gabor*, that he laid aside all his Pretensions to that Crown, and concluded a Peace with the Emperor. In the mean while *Mansfeld* taking *Tilly* at a Disad-

Disadvantage in the Lower-Palatinate, gain'd a small sort of Victory over part of his Foot, which only serv'd to excite *Tilly* to revenge, and he was not long without it. The Marquis of *Durlach* had rais'd an Army, and espousing the *Palatines* Quarrel, join'd *Mansfeld*. *Tilly* who was always at their Heels, drew up on the side of a Hill, having the Enemy in Front on the Plain. The Canon began the Greeting, and then both Armies coming to Blows, the Excessive Heat of the Day and Action parted them, and they both took a breathing time for about Two Hours, as if it had been by Compact. Being thus refresh'd, the Fight began again, and long remain'd doubtful. At last the *Palatines* seem'd to have the better, till *Tilly* gave a fresh Charge, with such Fury, that *Durlach's* Foot giving way, fell in among their own Horse, whom they broke so entirely, that they could never rally. The Slaughter was great, abundance of Prisoners were taken, with 38 Pieces of Canon, 53 Mortars, 17 Colours and Standards, a great Sum of Money, and all the Baggage.

Christian Duke of *Brunswick* had rais'd another Army for the Support of the *Palatine*, and wanting Money to pay his Soldiers, maintain'd it by Rapine, and the Plunder of the Country. *Tilly* advanc'd to put a stop to his Disorders, and both being eager to engage, they soon came to a Battel, which lasted Six Hours, and had not ended so soon, but that Duke of *Brunswick*, being advis'd to retire towards the *Mein*, his Soldiers were in such a Consternation, believing the Danger greater than

than it was, that they were not longer under Command, but thronging to get over a Bridge abundance of Men and Horses fell into the River, and were carried away by the Stream. The Duke with much Difficulty got over, and most of his Men that could not pass were either taken by *Tilly*, or kill'd by the Peasants. After this Defeat *Mansfeld* and *Brunswick* joining the Remains of their broken Forces, went over into *Alsace*, and thence into *Holland*, a Treaty being then on Foot, betwixt the Emperor, *England* and *Denmark*, for the restoring of the *Palatine*. The Treaty being broke, *Tilly* took *Heidelberg* and *Manheim*.

On the 7th of January 1623, the Diet of the Empire met at *Ratisbon*, where after much contesting the point, *Maximilian*, Duke of *Bavaria*, was promoted to the Electoral Dignity, in the Place of *Frederick*, the Count *Palatine*, out-law'd for his Rebellion. *Tilly* for his good Services was created Count of the Empire, and had Orders immediately to March towards *Hesse*, to prevent *Maurice* the *Landgrave*, giving any Assistance to the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Mansfeld*, who were making New Preparations for War in *Friesland* and *Westphalia*. He came in good time, and forcing his way through that Country, after many Delays, met the Duke of *Brunswick*, near *Munster*, and routed him, killing 2000 of his Men upon the spot, tho' he us'd his utmost Endeavours to prevent much Bloodshed in the Pursuit. The Memoirs of *Bavaria* mention 5000 Prisoners taken, and among them many of great Note,

16 Pieces of Canon, 4 Mortars, 2 Waggon Loads of Money, and 3000 Baggage Horses.

These Successes of the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*, were follow'd by the Alliance betwixt *England*, *France* and *Savoy*, the *Venetians*, and the *Swisses*, as they gave out for the restoring the Liberty of the *Valteline*, and of *Frederick* to the *Palatinate*. The King of *Sweden* came afterwards into this Alliance, and *Denmark* and *Brunswick* took Money, to join with the *English*. On the other side the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria* increas'd their Armies, to oppose such Powerful Enemies. The Pope and *Spain* supported them, and the Elector of *Saxony* continu'd Faithful to the Emperor.

At the Beginning of the Year 1626, dy'd *William* the Fifth, Duke of *Bavaria*, Father to *Maximilian* the Elector. He was a Wise, Religious, and good Prince, after getting Ten Children, he liv'd in conjugal Chastity, for Fifteen Years his Dutchesse liv'd, and resign'd his Dukedom to his Son, as has been said, to devote himself entirely to the Service of G O D. Soon after *Tilly* the *Bavarian* General takes *Munden* in the Country of *Brunswick*, putting all the Garrison, which consisted of 2500 Men to the Sword, so that not above 30 of them escap'd. This done, he obliges *Maurice*, the Landgrave of *Hesse* to resign his Dominions to his Son *William*, and having taken *Goetingen*, March'd away towards *Northeim*, but was prevented in his Design on that Place, into which the *Danes* had put Provisions and Ammunition, and were gone off. *Tilly* pursu'd them

them so close in the Rear, that after long Skirmishing, they were forc'd to face about, and stand the Brunt. The King of Denmark headed them, and at first bore down Four of Tilly's Old Regiments, making the *Bavarians* give Ground on that side; but his Success was not lasting, for the *Bavarians* coming a fresh to the Charge, put his Army to the Rout, and took Eighty Colours, several Standards, 22 Pieces of Canon, and all the Baggage. This Victory made the Duke of Brunswick and Christian of Lunenburg forsake the *Dane*, and submit themselves to the Emperor, and many Towns yielded to *Tilly*.

The Year 1627, was spent in subduing all *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Mecklenburg*, and some Towns in other parts, the *Danes*, tho' assisted by *France* and *England*, not being able to withstand the Imperial Army. Now it was that the Emperor settled the *Upper-Palatine*, with all its Dependances, on Duke *Maximilian*, in Satisfaction for the great Expence he had been at in carrying on the War. In 1628, the greatest Burden of the War lay in the Country of *Holstein*, and was carried on with various Success, the Imperialists being strongest by Land, and the *Danes* by Sea, and therefore after many Losses on both sides a Treaty of Peace was set on Foot, the Commissioners on both sides met at *Lubeck*, about the beginning of the Year 1629, and the Peace was concluded and Proclaim'd on the Eighth of June following.

The War with *Denmark* being ended, another more Dangerous ensu'd. The Emperor had put out an Edict in Favour of the *Catholics*,

licks, and the *Protestants* resolving to part with nothing, Assembled at *Leipsick*, when they agreed to Arm immediately, before the *Catho-*
licks exhausted with the late War could recruit themselves. They spent the Year 1630, in Consultations and Preparations for War, tho' the Emperor at the same time disbanded part of his Troops, quitted the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and broke his Great General *Wallenstein*, who was grown odious to all the Empire, giving the Absolute Command of the whole Imperial Army to *Tilly*, the *Bavarian* General, now grown famous for so many repeated Victories.

Gustavus Adolphus King of *Sweden*, join'd with the *Protestants*, and being already Master of *Stralsond*, transported his Army into *Germany*, where he soon made it up 40000 Men, good Disciplin'd Troops, a great part of them *Swedes*, *Finlanders*, *Livonians*, and *Laplanders*, hardy People, enur'd to Cold and Hunger, and the rest *Germans*, *Scotcb*, and *English*. He made himself Master of the greatest part of *Pomerania*, after Defeating the Emperors Army left to secure that Country in the Absence of *Tilly*. This Success made the *Protestants* unite the more strictly at *Leipsick*, in February 1631. *France* at the same time entred into a League with *Sweden* and *England*, and demanded the stitution of the Elector *Palatine*. *Tilly* with what Forces he could gather, March'd against the *Swede*, and press'd him to give Battel, but *Gustavu* refusing it, he hasted to *Magdeburg*, before besieg'd by *Papenheim*, and after a Vigorous Opposition, took it by Storm, and the

Inha-

Inhabitants throwing down Stones on the Soldiers from the Tops of the Houses, the City was Plunder'd, and burnt, and all forts put to the Sword, without Distinction. Of all that great Number of Citizens, only 400 escap'd, who took Sanctuary in the Church of *Our Lady*, to which the Soldiers bore a Respect. In the mean while the Swede posses'd himself of most of the Country of Brandenburg, and the remaining part of Pomerania, routing Seven Imperial Regiments at Grumberg. The Treaty above mention'd betwixt France and Sweden, was only defensive, and in Order for France to observe an Exact Neutrality. However, the Duke of *Bavaria* fearing the Union betwixt those Two Crowns might grow stricter, he concluded a Defensive Alliance with France for Eight Years. Count Furstenberg, who commanded an Imperial Army, which had been employ'd in *Italy*, returning now into *Germany*, in a short time reduc'd all *Suabia* and *Franconia*, obliging those Circles to renounce the Protestant League they had entred into at *Leipsick*. At the same time the Elector and Circle of *Saxony*, rais'd near 20000 Men, all the Protestant Confederates did the same, which oblig'd the Emperor and *Catholick* Princes to follow their Example.

Tilly finding the King of Sweden was reinforc'd with fresh Troops of his own, and his Confederates, sent Orders to Furstenberg, to join him with his Forces, which done, he us'd all his Endeavours to draw that King to a Battel, who still shun'd it, and lay so strongly encamp'd that there was no forcing him. This Con-

Conduct of his, mov'd *Tilly* to march into Saxony, where he took *Mersburg* first, and then the City of *Leipsick*; that Duke perceiving that his Country was expos'd to Ruin, with much difficulty prevail'd upon *Gustavus* to give the Imperialists Battle. Both Armies being bent upon it, they met near *Leipsick*, and began the Action by the discharge of the Cannon on both sides about Noon; which being over, they came to the Small Shot, and then to Handy-Strokes. At the first onset *Tilly* Routed the Saxon Horse, and put some of their Foot into Disorder, and the Imperial Horse and *Croats* on that side following the Chase too eagerly, weaken'd the Army on that side, so that two fresh Regiments sent by *Gustavus* to the assistance of the Saxons, joining those that stood their ground, they attack'd *Tilly's* Regiment both in Front and Rear. On the other hand, the Swedes after a hot dispute on both sides, pour'd in their Fire so hot upon the Imperialists, that they began to give way, and the Enemy making use of their advantage, press'd so hard that the whole Army was put to the Rout. The Battle lasted five Hours, the Imperialists fled to *Hall*, *Mersburg*, and *Leipsick*; and *Tilly*, who play'd the part of a Soldier as well as a General, narrowly escap'd being taken by the Swedes, getting off with two wounds, one in the Head, and the other in his Side. on both pars 9000 Men were reckon'd to be kill'd. The King of Sweden took 27 Pieces of Cannon, above 100 Colours and Standards, and all the Baggage. This Battle was Fought on the 14th of October, 1631.

Tilly

Tilly rally'd as many as he could of his scatter'd Troops at *Halberstat*, and having made up a considerable Body with what he could draw from other Parts, march'd into the Country of *Hesse*, where being reinforc'd by 18000 Men the Duke of *Lorrain* brought him, he was on his march to give the *Swedes* Battle again, but was forbid by Letters from *Vienna*, though King *Gustavus* had already over-run the greatest part of *Franconia*, and was now Master of *Nuremberg*, and several other Imperial Cities. In the mean while the *Saxon* Troops ravag'd all *Lusatia*, and entring *Bohemia*, took the City of *Prague*, without the least opposition. *Hamilton* brought 6000 *English* to the assistance of King *Gustavus*; and the King of *France* openly declar'd against the Emperor.

The following Year 1632, began by the restoring of *Wallenstein*, the Famous *Imperial General*, who we said before had been laid aside for his Pride, Cruelty, Extortion, and many other Crimes, to the Post of Generalissimo of all the Emperor's Forces, which was not at all pleasing to any of the Catholick Princes, who had sufficient Experience of his heinous Faults.

Not to dilate too much upon those Foreign Affairs which do not directly concern us, the King of *Sweden* in the Spring took a Review of his Forces at *Aschaffenburg*, which are said to have amounted to 34000 Men; and having been magnificently entertain'd at *Nuremberg*, went thence and laid Siege to *Donawert*, which place though bravely defended, was at last oblig'd to Surrender. Tilly hearing of the March of the *Swedes*, had hasted to post himself along

the

the *Lech* to hinder their passing that River into *Bavaria*. Here this brave General, who had been often warn'd not to expose himself more than became his Post, Riding along the River-side, to view the posture of the Enemy, was wounded on the Right-knee, by a shot of a Faulconet, which prov'd mortal, and so discourag'd the *Bavarians*, that though their Duke was himself at the head of them, all the great Officers advis'd him not to stand the Charge of the *Swedes*, who had resolv'd to pass the River upon him, but to Retire to *Ingolstat*; which accordingly he did. Yet the Favourers of *Sweden* write, that the *Bavarians* were defeated, though it is certain the River was always betwixt the two Armies, and they never came to a Battel. The King after this Retreat of the *Bavarians* had *Ausburg* and other places which were not well Garrison'd, deliver'd to him, but found not the same Success at *Ingolstat*, for having laid Siege to it, he was forc'd to rais'd it with the loss of 3000 of his Men. The Renown'd Count *Tilly* died in this City of the Wound we s'd before he had receiv'd on the Knee at the *Lech*. He was the greatest General *Germany* had for many Years, and as good a Christian. *Gustavus* being disappointed at *Ingolstadt*, march'd farther into *Bavaria*, took *Frisingen* and *Landshut*, and had *Munich* deliver'd to him, upon his promise made to the French Ambassador, that he would commit no act of Hostility in it; yet this Courtesy of his cost the Inhabitants 80000 Ducars down in hand, and Hostages for the Payment of 220000 more. This done, the King re-pass'd

pass'd the *Danube* to secure *Nuremberg* and the Circle of *Franconia*. Whilst he was thus employ'd, the *Imperial* and *Bavarian* Armies under Duke *Maximilian* and *Wallestein* join'd, which oblig'd the *Swedes* to draw together all his Forces.

On the 10th of *July*, the *Imperial* Armies being about 40000 Men, encamp'd on a rising Ground near *Nuremberg*, where they so streightened the *Swedes* for Forage, that they were forc'd to hazard a Battle on the 30th of *August*, in which 4000 *Swedes* were kill'd, with no less loss on the *Catholick* side: But it was not decisive, for both Parties return'd to their Camps, and *Gustavus* having continu'd in his 15 Days longer, at length march'd off in sight of the *Imperialists*, without taking any further care of *Nuremberg*.

It may be ask'd, Why the *Imperialists*, having so great an Advantage, did not attack the *Swedes* in their Retreat? The answer is, It was *Wallestein's* Fault, who having such an unbounded Liberty, could not be compell'd to act against his Will; and had certainly Correspondence with the Enemy. As soon as the *Swedes* were gone, *Maximilian* with his Army march'd into *Bavaria*, and *Wallestein* with the *Imperialists* into *Saxony*. The Duke having recover'd most of his Towns from the *Swedes*, put his Army into Winter-Quarters, and sent *Papenheim* to *Wallestein*. *Gustavus* having spent some time in *Bavaria*, march'd away after *Wallestein* into *Saxony*, and overtook that Army near a place call'd *Lutzen*. The Two Armies met on the 14th of *November*, and only look'd upon

pon one another that Day, lay quiet at Night, and a thick Fog which lasted till Noon the ext day, kept them asunder, and gave time to raw up. At Noon they Engag'd, and not to enter into the particulars of a Battle which has been so variously describ'd by several Authors, it was Fought with the utmost Bravery on both sides. King *Gustavus* was kill'd, in the manner of it, there is no less variety, but that he was kill'd is certain. His death, which was not known till the next Day, was no disadvantage to his Army, which held on the Charge till Night, when *Wallenstein* retir'd to *Leipsick* with great Loss. In this famous Battle 9000 Men were kill'd on both sides, and among them King *Gustavus Adolphus* on the one side, and the great General *Papenbeim* on the other.

The Power of the *Swedes* thought to be lessen'd by the death of their King, was rather increas'd by the Conjunction of their Allies, and became more Formidable. *Wallenstein* was blamed for the defeat at *Lutzen*, and thought he cut off Eleven Heads at *Prague* to wash off his own Stain with the Blood of others, yet the whole blame fell upon him at last. After the Rout he retir'd to *Leipsick*, and the *Swedes* being Masters of the Field, took many Places. The Kings of *France* and *Denmark* offer'd their Mediation for a Peace, and the latter threaten'd to joyn with the *Swedes* if the Emperor refus'd.

This was the state of Affairs at the beginning of the Year 1633, many Proposals were made, but nothing concluded; *Horn* and *Weimar*, Two Swedish Generals, join'd their Forces, and

entring *Bavaria*, took *Landsberg*, where they committed all sorts of Barbarities; while *John de Wert* and *Aldringer*, the *Bavarian Commanders*, being also joyn'd, cover'd *Munich*, and sav'd *Ingolstadt* from falling into the Enemies Hands. The *Imperialists* were strong enough, and willing to give the Enemy Battle, but *Aldringer*, who was *Wallestein's Creature*, would never consent, having private Orders from him to that purpose, because he held intelligence with the *Swedes*, and favour'd their Designs. This gave the *Swedes* an opportunity of taking *Ratisbon*, and several other Places; *Aldringer* marching away into *Alsace* with the best Troops of *Bavaria*, and leaving *John de Wert* with very small Forces. *Wallestein* being now fully convicted of all these Evil Practices, which tended to forward his design of seizing the Emperor at *Vienna*, and then declaring himself King of *Bohemia*, was condemn'd to lose all his Commands, and *Galas* to succeed him in that of the Army. Colonel *Butler* had the Emperor's Orders sent him, who entring *Wallestein's Chamber* with Six of his Men at Night, Two Days before he was to joyn the Enemy, first Reproach'd him with his Treachery, to which he made no answer at all, and was immediately kill'd upon the Spot. Four of his Accomplices were that same Night kill'd at Supper, and several others Executed at *Pisna*. After these Executions, the Command in chief was given by the Emperor to his Son *Ferdinand the Third*, King of *Hungary*, who about the latter end of June joyn'd the *Bavarians* in the *Upper-Palatinate*, and march'd to *Ratisbon*.

Duke

Duke Weimar the Protestant General not able to oppose them, sate down on a sudden before Landshut, which he took by Storm, and in it kill'd the Brave General Aldringer, who had thrown himself into the Place. All imaginable Cruelties were exercis'd in the Town, most of the Houses thrown down, and the Priests butcher'd at the Altars. On the other side the Imperialists after a Siege of Two Months took Ratisbon, which made some Amends to the Elector of Bavaria, for the Loss of Landshut. After this Success the King of Hungary recover'd Donawert, Lwingen, Gondelfinge, Heidork, Gozenhausen, and other Neighbouring Places, and laid Siege to Nordlingen. Duke Weimar came to the Relief of the Place, and after a Fight which lasted Eight Hours, was entirely routed, with the Loss of 1200 Men kill'd, and 6000 taken, with 80 Pieces of Canon, 4000 Waggons, 1200 Horses, and 300 Colours and Standards. This Victory was immediately follow'd by the Surrender of the Town. The Imperialists were now much superior to their Enemies, had not the King of France at this time supported their sinking Cause by sending 20000 Men into Lorrain, under the Duke de la Force. This same Year the Plague swept away 15000 Persons in the City of Munich, and made great Havock in other Places.

The Year 1634, was all spent in Actions of less Moment, most of which are Foreign to Bavaria, and in Treaties, among which that of Prague at length took Effect, and was concluded on the 28th of June 1635, betwixt the Emperor and Elector of Saxony, to the Satisfaction

faction of both Parties, and the Cities of *Nuremberg* and *Erfort* were admitted into it, after getting rid of the *Swedes*. There was so much Variety of Success in several parts, and such frequent Taking and Retaking of Places on both sides, that it would make a much greater Volume, should we pretend to come to those Particulars. The most remarkable Action relating to *Bavaria*, was Duke *Maximilian's* Taking of *Ausburg*, after a Siege of Seven Months, where he recover'd all the Cannon, which King *Gustavus* had taken from *Munich*, as was said above. To conclude this Year 1635, *Maximilian Elector of Bavaria*, marry'd *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand the Second*, at *Vienna*. The following Year on the last Day of *October*, the Dutchess was deliver'd of a Son, call'd *Ferdinand, Mary, Francis, Ignatius, Wolfgang*, who succeeded his Father in the Electorate.

In 1638, she brought forth another, call'd *Maximilian, Philip, Jerome*. The principal Actions during these Years were, the Embassies from *England* and *Denmark*, to His Imperial Majesty; the Restoring of the Duke of *Württemberg*; the Retreat of the Imperialists out of *Alsace*; the Taking of *Obernheim* and *Saverne* by the *French*; the unsuccessful Siege of *Liege* by *John de Wert*; the retaking of *Magdeburg* from the *Swedes*, and *Paderborn* from the *Hessians*; the Bloody Battel of *Widstock*, equally pernicious to *Catholicks* and *Protestants*; the Election of *Ferdinand the Third*, King of the *Romans*; the Death of his Father *Ferdinand the Second*, who Died at *Vienna*, in January

1637; several Battels, and Defeats on both sides; the Overthrow of the *Palatines*, assisted by the *English*, and some others, which are here omitted as not relating particularly to *Bavaria*.

The Year 1639, was remarkable for the Death of that Great Soldier Duke *Weimar*, one of the *Protestant* Generals, who at his Death left the Command of his Army to *d'Erlach*, Count *Nassau*, *Rosen* and *Hobeim*. The King of *France* immediately sent a Million of Livres to secure the Officers, and manag'd his Business so well that they admitted of the Duke *de Longueville* for their General, and for the future acted only by that Kings Orders. The Elector of *Bavaria's* Army, which had been much weakned by the Sword, continual Fati-gues, and Sicknes, was by his Care Recruited, and in a Condition to March in *April*. The greatest Difficulty was to find Horses, the late Contagious Years having almost destroy'd all the Breeders, so that he was forc'd to fetch them out of *Hungary*, and other Neighbouring Provinces, and made up 2000 Men well mount-ed. These Forces defeated General the *Mercy*, near *Spire*, who had taken many Places along the *Rhine*, and ravag'd the Country. The War was still carried on in most parts of the Empire, with Variety of Success. The Pope labour'd to give Peace to Christendom, and the Emperor and King of *Denmark* us'd their ut-most Endeavours to advance it. Two Diets of the Empire were held to this purpose, the one at *Nuremberg*, and the other at *Ratisbon*. The Duke of *Lunenburg*, and the Landgrave of

Hesse, were sollicited, and the *Swedes*, who demanded Satisfaction, as if they had done the Empire some signal Service, had granted to them Two Millions of Gold, and the Island of *Rugen*, and City of *Stralsond*, offer'd them in Mortgage. All these Condescensions produc'd no good Effect, the War was continu'd as before.

In April 1640, Duke *Maximilian* had such a Violent Fit of the Cholick, caus'd as was thought by too strict keeping of *Lent*, that his Life was almost despair'd of; but it pleas'd GOD to preserve him some time longer for the Good of his own Dominions, and of all the Empire.

In 1641. a Diet was held at *Ratisbon*, and many Overtures of Peace made, but still without Success. At the same time the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, visited the Elector *Maximilian*, and his Sister the Electress at *Munich*, and return'd speedily into *Bohemia*. Fifteen Days after the Emperor and Empress visited their Electoral Highnesses, and continu'd some Days at *Munich*. All Hopes of Peace being vanish'd, the War began a new. *France* and *Sweden* renew'd their Alliance. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* commanded the Imperialists and *Bavarians*, and Attack'd the *Swedes* and their Confederates, who had laid Siege to *Wolfenbutel*, but was repuls'd with great Loss, having but 18000 Men left him after the Engagement, and the Enemy 22000. However, the Town held out, till the next Year, the Emperor order'd it to be restor'd to its Duke. The following Years till the Peace of *Munster*, the Elector of *Bavaria* made it his whole Business to secure the *Rhine*, against

against the French. The Arch-Duke Leopold oppos'd the Swedes under Wrangel, and Torsten-son, but was routed. The French were defeated at *la Morte* in *Lorrain*, and afterwards at *Metz* and *Hagenaw*. *Mercy* and *John de Wert* the Bavarian Generals, three several times disappointed the Designs of *Guebrian*, the French General on both sides the *Rhine*, and afterwards obtain'd a Compleat Victory at *Tutling*. Whilst the first Foundation of a Peace was laying at *Munster*, at the beginning of the Year 1644, the *Bavarians* under *Mercy*, after a troublesome Siege, took *Überling*, but could never make themselves Masters of *Hohenville*.

In 1645, the Emperor drew together his Troops to *Prague*, whither Duke *Maximilian* sent him 1500 Horse, and the like Number of Foot. This Army was defeated by the Swedes in *Bohemia*, and the Emperor forc'd to retire to *Vienna*, to raise New Forces. The Elector of *Bavaria* twice drove the French beyond the *Rhine*, the greatest Loss sustain'd by the *Bavarians*, being the Death of *Mercy*. Duke *Maximilian* perceiving that the Emperor's Ministers were slow in concluding a Truce for the Empire, made one in particular for his own Dominions. This Truce was displeasing to the Emperor, and was follow'd by the Revolt of *John de Wert*, who having in vain endeavour'd to Debauch the Officers of *Maximilian's* Army, sav'd himself from the Punishment he deserv'd by a speedy Flight. Six Months after the Elector having again join'd his Forces to the Emperor's, he receiv'd fresh Assurances, that the Possession of the *Upper-Palatinate* should be secur'd

cur'd to him and his Heirs, according to the Grant of the Emperor *Ferdinand the Second*, and the ensuing Treaties of *Munster* and *Osnabrück*.

The Year 1648, which was the last of the War, prov'd no less fatal to *Bavaria*, than others had been. *Donawert*, *Dilling*, *Hoekstat*, *Gondelfing*, and other Neighbouring Places, open'd their Gates to the Enemy, who pass'd the *Leck* and the *Isser*, and took *Frysingen* an open Town. At last *Wrangel*, *Douglass*, and *Horn*, the Swedish Commanders, having left Bloody Tokens of their Cruelty in all Parts, were set upon unexpectedly by the Imperialists and *Bavarians*, as they were Hunting near *Munich*, and forc'd to repass the *Danube*. *Wrangel* having lost his Sword, and escaping a Foot over a Mo-rass. At length the long wish'd for, and ex-peeted Peace was concluded and Proclaim'd at *Munster* on the 25th of October 1648, the Articles too long to be inserted in this small Vo-lume. Duke *Maximilian* was the first that dis-banded his Army, and presently drew his Gar-risons out of *Heidelberg*, *Manheim*, and other Places of the Lower-Palatinate, which till then were in his Hands, to restore them to *Charles Lewis*, Count and Elector Palatine, Eldest Son to *Frederick*.

As soon as *Maximilian* the Elector was at Peace, he bent all his Care upon the forming of his Sons, especially *Ferdinand*, who was to suc-ceed him, to whom he gave much the same In-structions, as he had receiv'd from his Father *William the Fifth*; and the States of *Bavaria* being assem-blled at *Munich*, he there caus'd them to take the Oath of Fidelity to him. Having thus

thus establish'd him in the Succession to both *Bavarias*, the *Upper-Palatinate* and the Electorate, he contracted him to *Adelaida* the Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*. These Occasions of Publick Joy, were soon follow'd by a general Mourning, for the Death of Duke *Maximilian*, who ended his Days at *Ingolstadt*, on the 27th of September 1651. He was a Prince above Reproach, endow'd with all Heroick Qualities, Zealous for Religion and the Publick Good, of Perfect Wisdom and Knowledge in Government, Pious and Austere, Brave in all his Undertakings, Modest, Sober, Generous and Just; and in fine, a Patern fit to be follow'd by all other Princes.

C H A P. X.

*Ferdinand the First of the Name, Duke
and Elector of Bavaria,*

Ferdinand, the New Duke and Elector, being rais'd to the Throne by the Death of his Father *Maximilian*, soon gave sufficient Testimonies, that he was a worthy Offspring of so Noble a Stock. He gain'd the Affections of his People, by his Mild and Prudent Government, and tho' he had a Peaceful Reign, which afforded him no Opportunity of Purchasing Martial Renown, as his Father had done, yet he wanted none of his Vertues or Abilities, and made it appear that he would have been Inferior

rior to none in Arms, had there been Occasion for him to exert his Talent that way. But it pleas'd G O D that after so much Blood-shed and Desolation, his Dominions should enjoy an undisturb'd Repose for many Years to restore them to that flourishing Condition they were in before the late Confusions and Calamities. He was not Marry'd when he came to the Electorate, being but 14 Years of Age, as born on the 21st of October 1636, yet Contracted as above, and therefore two Years after his Accession to the Dukedom in the 16th of his Age, and of Grace 1653, he took to Wife *Henrietta Adelaida*, Daughter to *Amadeus*, Duke of Savoy. These Nuptials were celebrated with the great Splendor and Magnificence imaginable, abundance of Princes and other great Lords of the Empire being present at the Solemnity, besides an infinite Multitude of other People, resorting from all parts to that extraordinary Festival. The *Bavarians*, like Loyal Subjects, always truly Zealous for the Honour of their Princes, presented their Duke with a Free Gift of 50000 Florins, towards the Charge of the Wedding. By her he had *Mary Anne Victoria*, born in the Year 1660, and Marry'd in 1680, to the present Dauphin of France; *Maximilian Maria*, the present Elector of Bavaria, born November the 17th 1662; *Joseph Clement* the present Elector of Cologn, and Prince of Liege, born on the 26th of November 1671, and *Roland Beatrix*, born on the 23rd of January 1673. *Maximilian* the Father to this *Ferdinand*, had been the *David* of *Bavaria*, always engag'd in Wars, and by them considerably enlarrg'd the Dominions left him

him by his Predecessors, as we have already seen; and as that Potent King of *Israel* to whom we compare him, had done. The Elector his Son to continue the parallel, prov'd another *Solomon*, a Prince of Peace. A *Solomon*, I say, in what that Monarch had commendable, but nothing like him in his Vices. He cultivated that Peace which his Father had purchas'd with so much Expence of Blood. He gave signal Testimonies of his Wisdom and Prudence, in the Government of his Dominions at home, and his keeping up a Friendly Correspondence with Neighbouring and distant Princes abroad. He laid no heavy Burdens on his Subjects, already sufficiently exhausted by the former Troubles and Confusions, but rather chose to be Rich in their Wealth, than in his own Exchequer, as well knowing the *Bavarians* were a People of such unspotted Loyalty, that whatsoever they possess'd might ever be reckon'd the Treasure of their Prince. For Religion he gave place to none, being ever Zealous for the Church, a strict Promoter of Discipline, and himself an Example to others. What should we say more of him? His Peaceable Reign made his Country flourish, and robb'd him of the Honour of those Martial Virtues, which made other Princes great in History, and it would exceed the Bounds of this Compendium to descend to the Particulars of his undisturb'd Government. The intended Brevity will only allow us to treat of Violent Commotions, and more than ordinary Revolutions. Let us therefore leave him with this general Character, to give a short view of the Life of his Son, and

Successor the present Elector of *Bavaria*. *Ferdinand* we now treat of, Died in the Year 1679, which was the 43rd of his Age, and 28th of his Reign.

C H A P. XI.

The remaining part of the History of Bavaria, under the present Elector, till this time.

Maximilian, Eldest Son to the late Elector *Ferdinand*, succeeded his Father in that Dignity, and in his Dominions in the aforesaid Year 1679, and at the Age of Seventeen Years, for which Reason he was under Tuition of his Uncle *Maximilian*, who behav'd himself in that Trust, as became the Honour of his Family. The first remarkable Action of this Young Duke was the disposing of his Sister *Mary, Ann, Victoria*, Two Years Elder than himself, born in the Year 1660. His present Majesty *Lewis* the XIV. of *France*, sent Monsieur *Colbert* to *Munich*, to demand this Princess in Marriage, for his only Son the Dauphin, which Alliance being so Honourable and advantagious to *Bavaria*, was easily consented to, and the Bride conducted into *France*, in such manner as became so great a Lady, and there Married to the Dauphin in the Year 1680. This was the first of his Politick Actions, but it was not long before he began to exert his Martial Ge-

ius,

nins, which has ever since found matter to employ it self upon. In the Year 1683, the *Turks* having laid Siege to *Vienna*, on the 14th of *July*, and carried it on with the utmost Vigour, all the Forces of the Empire under their several Commanders, join'd those, which King *Sobieski* had brought out of *Poland*, for the Relief of that City. The Elector of *Bavaria*, thought it not enough to send his Quota, but went himself at the Head of his Forces, to deliver Christendom from the Danger which then threatned it, should the Capital of the Empire be taken. On the 12th of *September* of the aforesaid Year, the Christian Army being all join'd, March'd to the Relief of the Town. The King of *Poland* commanded the Right Wing, the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Lorrain* the Left, the Elector of *Saxony*, and Prince *Waldeck* the main Body. The Action was very Brave, considering the Inequality of the Numbers, tho' the *Turks* made not so vigorous a Resistance as was expected, but fought from the beginning giving way, till towards Night they fled out-right, leaving the Christians absolute Masters of the Field, who continu'd under Arms all the Night for fear of any Surprize. The next Day the Plunder of the Field was given to the Soldiers; all the Enemies Baggage, Provisions and Tents being taken, with 50 Pieces of Canon. Their Slain were computed at about 1500 Men, yet the Christians lost not above 1000 Men, and scarce any of Note. The next Day the Elector with the King of *Poland*, entred the City, and were present at the Singing of *Te Deum,*

Deum, after which they were entertain'd at the Governour Count *Staremberg's* Houfe. Soon after His Electoral Highness being indispos'd, was forc'd to leave the Camp for some Days, but it pleas'd G O D he soon recover'd, and rejoin'd the Imperial Army with 7000 Foot, after the Battel of *Barkan*, which enabled the Christians to lay Siege to the City of *Gran*, and in a few Days to make themselves Masters of it. The Season being now too far advanc'd, to make any considerable Progress, the Army was dispos'd into Winter-Quarters, and the Elector of *Bavaria* return'd home.

The following Year 1684 in July, the Duke of *Lorrain* with the Imperial Army, laid Siege to *Buda*, carrying on his Attacks all that Month, and the next, till on the 11th of September, the Elector of *Bavaria* came with his Auxiliary Troops, and pres'd on his Attack, which was on the Left of the Bridge, with extraordinary Bravery, against the Castle, in so much that there was great Likelihood of taking the Place, had the other *Germans* succeeded so well in theirs. However the Fault lay not in the Army, but in the Ministers at *Vienna*, who supply'd the Army so sparingly, that they wanted both Provisions and Ammunition, which drew out the Siege in length till the 29th of October, when the Forces being quite harrass'd, the Season advanc'd, and the Turkish *Serasquier* coming with a good Army to the Relief of the Place, the Christians were oblig'd to raise the Siege, and depart with much Precipitation, leaving much of their Baggage, and most of their heavy Cannon behind them, which put an unfortunate

date

late end to this promising Campaign; for I do not here mention the smaller Actions, in which *Bavaria* was not particularly concern'd.

At the Beginning of the Year 1685, His Electoral Highness sent his Embassadors to Vienna, to demand the Emperors Eldest Daughter Anna, Maria, Josepha in Marriage. She was all the Issue the Emperor had by his First Empress Margarita, Maria, Teresa, Daughter to Philip the Fourth, King of Spain. The Conditions being soon adjusted, and all things concluded in May; in July following the Elector came himself to Vienna, where he was solemnly Married about the Middle of the said Month, and on the 26th left that Court again, and repair'd to the Imperial Army, which had begun the Campaign with the Siege of Newbeusel, and was well advanc'd in it. He March'd thence with the Duke of Lorrain, to relieve Gran, besieg'd by the Turks, whom they routed, killing 6000 of them upon the spot, and taking their Cannon and Baggage. This Victory was soon follow'd by the taking of Newbeusel by Aszauj, which was done by the Forces left there to carry on the Siege. This, not to mention'd the Imperial Successes in the Upper-Hungary, where the *Bavarians* had no part, concluded the Year we now speak of. The great Undertaking of the following Year 1686, was the Second Siege of Buda, at the greatest part of which the Duke of *Bavaria* was present in Person, and his Troops the whole time, which contributed very much to the Glorious Success of that Enterprize, maintaining the Honour they had.

had before gain'd, of being look'd upon as the best of the German Forces. The Turks with 90000 Men attempted the Relief of the Place, but were repuls'd with great Loss, and the Siege which had been begun on the 21st of June, being continu'd with fresh Vigour, and the Army better supply'd than it had been the first time, *Buda* was at length taken by Storm, on the Second of September. This important Conquest was follow'd by the taking of *Fus*, *Churches*, *Syclos*, *Darda* and *Segedin*, and the Burning of the Bridge of *Eszek*. Nor was the ensuing Year 1687 less successful, in which was fought the Memorable Battel of *Mohatz*, a great Measure to be attributed to the Bravery and Conduct of the Duke of *Bavaria*, who first commanded the Van, and afterwards the Right Wing, which sustain'd the Brunt of the Action. Here the Infidels receiv'd Total Overthrow, being so hotly pursu'd on the Field of Battel, that the Conquerours entred their strong Camp with them, and besides an inestimable Booty, took 116 Pieces of Cannon. The Duke of *Bavaria* for his share had the Grand Viziers Tent, with all his Rich Equipage, and Jewels, and about 40000 Ducats in ready Cash. The Consequence of this Important Victory, was the taking of *Butschin*, *Eszek*, and *Agria*, the reducing of *Transilvania*, and the Turks deposing their Emperor Sultan *Mabomet*, and setting up *Solyman* in his Place. Hitherto the Elector of *Bavaria* had Acted in *Hungary*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Lorrain*, but in 1688, the latter being sick, the former had the Sole Command of the Imperial

perial Army, which after taking *Mongatz*, *Alba Regalis*, *Lippa*, *Illock* and *Peter Waradin*, pass'd the *Danube*, and on the 11th of *August* came down before *Belgrade*. His Highness pres's'd on this Siege with such Bravery and Conduct that there being sufficient Breaches made, the general Assault was given on the 6th of *September*, and the Place entred with Sword in Hand, where all the *Turks* were put to the Sword excepting about 500, who took Shelter behind about 300 Christian Captives they had, and by that means obtain'd Quarter. After this Important Conquest, the Season being now far advanc'd, the Duke of *Bavaria* return'd to *Vienna*, and a few Days after to *Munich*.

Now came on that Mighty League of the better part of *Europe* against *France*, as consisting of the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, *England*, and *Holland*. All the German Princes were engag'd, and among them the Duke of *Bavaria*, as so near Ally'd to the Emperor, and so Potent a Prince, besides the Pretensions he then thought he might have for his Issue, to the Crown of *Spain*, in the Right of his Wife. These Considerations prevail'd with him to assist the Allies powerfully, and his Troops ever preserv'd the Reputation they had justly gain'd both under him and his Predecessors. But his Dominions being remote from the dismal Effects of the War, and he not Acting in Person at the beginning of it, there is no need to give an Account of those Actions; wherein all *Europe* was concern'd, and the *Bavarians* but in the Nature of Auxiliaries. These in the Year 1689 to the Number of 10000, serv'd

serv'd under the Duke of *Lorrain*, on the *Rhine*, where they were very serviceable at the Siege of *Menz*, and contributed very much towards the Confederates, recovering that City from the *French*, as they did on the 11th of *September*, tho' with a Prodigious Loss of Men.

The following Year 1690, the Duke of *Lorrain* Dying, the Command of the Imperial Army, was given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who yet did nothing considerable at this time, unless it were the hindring of the *Dauphin* with the *French* Army, from entring the Country of *Wurtemberg*, as he had design'd; which Action tho' it makes no Noise, was considerable enough, as having sav'd a good Province of the Empire, till then untouched, from being ravag'd by the Enemy, as all the *Palatinat*e had already been. This was the only Year His Electoral Highness commanded upon the *Rhine*, for not long after, the King of *Spain* offer'd him the Government of the *Low-Countries* upon the most Honourable and advantageous Terms that could be, which he accepted of, and accordingly repair'd to those Provinces, where during the remaining Course of the War, he had not the Opportunity of exerting himself as he had in *Hungary*, being always subordinate to King *William*, who commanded the Confederate Forces as Generalissimo. It is true, the Actions of these Years for the most part prov'd more successful to the *French*, than to the Confederates, which however could not be imputed to His Electoral Highness, who in the Army was oblig'd to truckle to others. However, not to pass all over in Silence, the greatest

greatest Actions in the Low-Countries, where the Duke was Gouverour, after his coming, were these we shall here mention.

In 1692 the French laid Siege to the (till then reckoned impregnable) City of Namur, and took it in less than Six Weeks. This same Year the Confederate Army thought to have surpriz'd the French Army at Steenkirk; but the French being in a Readines to receive them, a very Bloody Action ensu'd, wherein the French were worsted at first, and lost Four Pieces of Cannon, till the Marshal of Boufflers coming up with a fresh Body, chang'd the Fortune of the Day, and the Confederates were put to Flight with considerable Loss of Men; besides several Pieces of Cannon and Colours, and forc'd to blow up several of their own Powder-Waggons, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Enemy. The following Year 1693, prov'd no more successful to the Confederates than the former had been, for they receiv'd a Fatal Overthrow at Landen, after which the French laid Siege to Charleroy, of which, tho' bravely defended, they made themselves Masters in a Month.

Joseph Clement, Brother to the Elector of Bavaria, had in the Year 1688, been chosen Elector of Cologn; and the Prince of Liege, Dying this present Year 1694, the said Joseph Clement was Elected Bishop and Prince of Liege, by the Joint-Interest of the Confederates, against Cardinal Bouillon, whose Pretensions were supported by France. This was a considerable Addition of Strength and Honour to the House of Bavaria, yet tho' the Confederates gain'd

this Point, they made no great Progress by Force of Arms, all they could gain upon the Enemy this Campaign being the Castle of *Huy*.

The Campaign in 1693, had no promising Aspect at first, for after much time and abundance of Men lost before the inconsiderable Castle of *Kenock*, the Confederate Army was forc'd to depart without it. After this Disappointment the Duke of *Bavaria* who commanded a separate Army, on a sudden march'd and laid Siege to *Namur*, where both he and his *Bavarians* behav'd themselves with the utmost Gallantry, without detracting from the other Confederates; of whom this Brief History will not allow us to treat, and in fine the main Management of this Siege lay upon the Elector, and to him it was surrendered on the 22th of *August*, that is, then the Capitulation was agreed on, whereas it was Invested on the 23th of *June*. Thus ended this Campaign, and the next in 1695, scarce afforded any Matter worth relating in the *Low-Countries*; the most remarkable Occurrence this Year being the setting a foot the Treaty of Peace in *Holland*, which was concluded the next Whilst that was carrying on in 1697, the French being much Superior in Strength to the Confederates took *Aeth*, and with another Powerful Army lay before *Brussells*; but this seem'd only to tend to exert their Power, and thereby to facilitate the Peace, for the Conferences being closely carried on, at length on the 20th of *September* the Peace was Sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, *England*, and *Holland*. The Emperor only remain'd, who stood

stood out as long as he could, but finding that the rest of the Allies had made their Terms, and that he could not subsist by himself, he at last submitted, and his Plenipotentiaries Sign'd the Treaty, as the others had done before, on the 30th of October. Thus was Peace Restor'd to Europe after so Bloody a War, which had continu'd for Nine Years, with such immense profusion of Lives and Treasure.

Having brought the War to a Conclusion, we now enter upon a few Years of Peace, and consequently little to be said of *Bavaria* in them, unless we would interweave the general Affairs of *Europe* which our Brevity will not admit of. Therefore before we proceed to what remains of this History, which is as much as has hitherto hapned in this present War, let us look back, and we shall find, that in the Year 1685, the Elector of *Bavaria* Marry'd *Margarita Maria Teresa*, the only Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*, by his First Wife *Margarita Maria Teresa*, Daughter to *Philip the Fourth of Spain*. His Electoral Highness had but one Son by this Wife, on whom were built the hopes of succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, though his Grandmother was Younger Sister to the Dauphine's Mother: However, these hopes soon vanish'd, the Young Prince dying the same Year 1689, in which he was born, and his Mother out-living him but a short time.

After her death the Elector marry'd *Lovisa*, Daughter to *John Sobieskie*, the late King of *Poland*, by whom he has Five Sons now living. The Pretensions of *Bavaria* to the Crown of *Spain* being thus disappointed, the Emperor set

up his Claim, and the *French* theirs, but to prevent the Effusion of Blood, a Treaty was concluded betwixt *France*, *England*, and *Holland*, for dividing of the *Spanish Monarchy*, giving *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, and *Low-Countries* to the Arch-Duke *Charles* the Emperor's Younger-Son; *Naples* and *Sicily* to *France*, with other particulars too long to insert here. The Emperor utterly refus'd to consent to this Partition, and the *Spaniards* would not hear of Rending their Monarchy; and therefore their King *Charles* the Second dying without Issue, in November 1700, a Will was produc'd, by which he appointed the Duke of *Anjou*, Second Son to the *Datphine*, his Successor, who accordingly was sent for, and hasting into *Spain*, was there receiv'd and own'd as King, by the Name of *Philip* the Fifth. The Elector of *Bavaria* like all the other Governours of the *Spanish Dominions*, own'd and receiv'd a Confirmation of his Government from him, and in pursuance to his Orders from *Madrid*, admitted *French* Garrisons into the most considerable places of his Government.

In March 1701, the Elector having adjusted Affairs to his Mind with the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, the latter whereof was to pay him 100000 Piftols a Year as Governour of the *Low-Countries*, he set out for *Bavaria*, leaving the Marquis de *Bedmar* to Govern in his place, whilst he look'd to his own Country. For the Emperor resolving not to part with the Dominions of *Spain* tamely, this Year march'd all the Forces he could gather from all parts into *Italy*, and towards the *Rhine*, in the first of which Places the War began betwixt him and the

the Two Crowns aforesaid, of which as Foreign from our purpose, we shall not take any notice till *Bavaria* comes to be concern'd.

England and *Holland* had entred into a strict Alliance with the Empire against *France* the last Year, and in 1702, began to act accordingly. The Elector of *Bavaria* declar'd himself Neuter, as did his Brother the Elector of *Cologne*, both of them at the same time Raising Forces for their own defence, in case they were attack'd. The latter also receiv'd *French* Garrisons into some of his Towns, upon which account the Confederates openly attack'd him as an Enemy. The *Bavarian* complain'd of these proceedings, but finding that instead of Redress the danger press'd him in his own Dominions, the Emperor refusing to allow him to be Neuter, he resolv'd to secure himself the best he could, and in order to it concluded an Alliance with *France* and *Spain*. His next step was, the surprizing of the City of *Ulm*, a place of great consequence, both for its Wealth, and because it serv'd to cover the Frontiers of *Bavaria*. This was perform'd on the 8th of September under the cover of a thick Fog, which brought the *Bavarians* undiscover'd to the Gates, which being open'd they surpriz'd the Guards, and possessing themselves of the Walls, were soon Masters of the Town.

Being thus easily posses'd of so important a City, the Elector March'd with his Army to *Memmingen*, another Imperial Town, which refusing to admit him, he planted some Batteries, and began to Bombard it, which struck such a Terror into the Inhabitants, who were wholly unprovided

vided for a Siege, that they open'd their Gates, and submitted. No sooner had he settled Affairs in this Place, but he sent part of his Troops, which with as little difficulty made themselves Masters of the Imperial Town of *Kempten*, and after that of *Bibrach*, those Places, like the former being in no posture of Defence, and without any Garrisons. Notwithstanding these Proceedings the Elector still declar'd for a Neutrality, and press'd the States of *Franconia* and *Swabia*, as their Directors, to joyn with him herein, but with little success, the Imperial Party prevailing to perswade them to continue the War against *France*. Being disappointed in his expectations from them, he resolv'd to proceed in enlarging and making a Barrier to his Dominions accordingly.

On the Second of *February* 1703, he sat down before *Newburg*, a Town of some Strength on the *Danube*, and belonging to the Elector *Palatine*. There was a Garrison in it of 1200 Men, which pretended to make some defence, but the *Bavarian* Cannon and Bombs being hotly ply'd, they were perswaded to Capitulate the next day. In *March* the *Imperialists* under the Command of General *Schlick* having forc'd the *Bavarian* Lines, and thus commenc'd open Hostilities, the Elector march'd against him, and passing the River *Inn*, fell upon his Horse, who were canton'd in several Villages, and Routed them; the Foot being before put into *Passau*. This done the Elector march'd away with some Troops towards the *Danube*, and being join'd by other Forces on his way, making in all about 7000 Men, fell upon Count *Stirum*, who with another small Imperial Army had entred *Bavaria*, dispersing the Boors that guarded the

Lines

Lines, and then lay ravaging the Country about *Amsberg*. The Fight lasted not long before the Imperialists were put to Flight, leaving the *Bavarians* Masters of the Field. His Electoral Highness pursuing his Success, advanc'd to *Ratisbon*, where having in vain endeavour'd to perswade the Diet then sitting there, to enter into a Solemn Engagement, that the Place should observe an exact Neutrality, and no Forces be permitted to enter into, or march through it, to offend him, he possess'd himself of the Bridge, and one of the Gates of the City. His Frontiers being thus secur'd on all sides, he only wanted to be join'd by the Forces promis'd to be sent to his Assistance by the King of *France*, and which having forc'd their way through the *Black Forrest*, with much Difficulty, by reason of the badness of the ways, which were all guarded, at last came up to His Electoral Highness not far from *Dutlingen*, to the Number of about 15000 Men. After receiving this Reinforcement, the Elector with about 12000 Men march'd towards *Tyrol*, thinking to open a Communication that way with the *French* Forces in *Italy*.

This Enterprize seem'd to promise Success at first, for he soon made himself Master of the strong Town of *Kuffstein*, next he with as little Difficulty, took *Rotenberg*, upon which the City of *Inspruck* freely submitted it self, so that he was in a fair way to reduce the whole Country of *Tyrol*; but when he came to the Mountain-Country about the *Alps*, he found much more trouble, and having lost many Men, in those inaccessible Places, cut off by the Boors,

Boors, and more pressing Necessities calling him into *Bavaria*, he return'd thither with speed, quitting all he had gain'd, except *Kuffstein* and *Rotenberg*, which Places he Garrison'd and provided for the Defence of his own Frontiers. When he had again join'd the *French* on the *Danube*, they both together by Surprize fell upon Count *Stirum*, left by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with part of the Imperial Army near *Hausheim*; whom after a sharp Engagement, which lasted betwixt Eight and Nine Hours, they entirely defeated, taking all his Cannon, and Baggage. Prince *Lewis* having thus lost so considerable a part of his Army, kept himself close under the Cannon of *Ausburg*, tho' much streightned by the Enemy, who press'd on all sides to bring him to a Battel. Thus he continu'd as long as it was possible for him to subsist, but when he had Eaten up all the Place could afford, most of the Avenues being taken up, so that it was difficult bringing of him any Relief, he drew off in the best manner he was able, leaving the City of *Ausburg* to fall a Prey to the *French* and *Bavarians*, who did not let slip the Opportunity of gaining to themselves a Place of that Consequence. They were the more severe upon the Inhabitants, because having given Hostages for observing an exact Neutrality, they had nevertheless openly favour'd the Imperialists, and taken part with them.

Let us now come to the Year 1704, a Year Fatal to *Bavaria*, and which put a full stop to all its Elector's extraordinary Successes. In May, His Electoral Highness march'd to *Villingen*,

Ingen, to meet the French Succours, where he was join'd by Marshal Tallard, who having pass'd the *Black Forrest*, left him 9000 Men, and return'd the same way he came, back to the *Rhine*. It had been resolv'd among the Confederates that the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the *English* and *Dutch* Forces should march from the *Low-Countries* into *Germany*, there to join the *Imperial Army*, and with their United Force put an end to the *Bavarian War*. The Elector on the other side had taken all possible Precautions to secure himself, and sent a good Body of his Troops to make good the Important Post of *Schellemberg*, near *Donawert*, where a considerable Number of the Country-People were set to work, to throw up Littles for the Defence of the Place. The Confederate Army under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and the Duke of *Marlborough* being come to this Post, it was thought fit to lose no time, and accordingly gave the Attack upon the Lines immediately. The Action was as Hot as has been known, both Parties acting with the utmost Bravery, and the Confederates were Three times repuls'd, till having found a weaker Place, and which was less guarded, they broke in, and then made themselves Masters of the Works, the *Bavarians* and *French* flying to *Donawert*. This Place being but weak, they Deserted it the next Morning, and retir'd over the *Danube*, having first Fir'd their Magazines, and then broke the Bridge behind them. The Confederates immediately possess'd themselves of the Town. His Electoral Highness understanding the Defeat

feat of his Forces and the Loss of *Donawert*, left his strong Camp between *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, and posted himself along the River *Lech*, to cover his own Country. But he was now too weak, the Confederates pass'd not only the *Danube* but the *Leck*, making an Universal Desolation, wherever they came. Thus the Elector was oblig'd to Intreach himself strongly at *Ausburg*, till he was there join'd by the Marshal *Tallard*, with about 20000 *French*, when he broke up from thence, and repass'd the *Danube*. The Confederates being also reinforc'd by the Army from the *Rhine*, under Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, advanc'd towards their Enemy, who rely'd on a Morass, there was betwixt them, but this proving passable, the Two Armies soon engag'd. Prince *Eugene*, who commanded the Right Wing of the Confederate Army, charg'd the Left of his Enemy, where the Duke of *Bavaria* commanded in Person, with great Fury, and was receiv'd with no less Bravery, being Three several times repuls'd, and oblig'd to give Ground. The Success was far different on the other Wing, where the *English* and *Dutch* Forces under the Duke of *Marlborough* after a sharp Dispute, bore down the *French* Horse under *Tallard*, entirely put them to the Rout, and made a Mighty Slaughter. The *French* Foot thus forsaken, retir'd into the Village of *Hoekstet*, where they made but a Poor Defence, and then Surrendred themselves Prisoners of War. This Action was so extraordinary, and there are so many particular Accounts of it, that to descend to Particulars would far exceed our intended Brevity. In short, the

Duke

Duke of *Bavaria* hearing the entire Loss of his Right Wing, retir'd without being pursu'd. The French themselves own 22000 Men lost in this Battle, either kill'd or taken, the Confederates make the Number much greater. It matters not to contend about it, when the Party Defeated confesses such a Loss; for the Greatness of the Victory appears in its Consequences, which were no less than the Reducing of so large a Country as *Bavaria* at One Stroke. For after this, nothing Material was done, unless some little Struglings, like the last Efforts of Dying Men. The Elector with what Forces he had left, retir'd through the *Black Forrest* into *France*, and thence to his Government of the *Low-Countries*. The Electress at *Munich*, Capitulated with the Emperor, and deliver'd up all that remain'd in her Hands, retir'd her self into *Italy*, and her Children are kept Prisoners at *Gratz*.

The last Year 1705, cannot be expected to afford us much Matter, after the subduing of the Country, however, an Insurrection was attempted, and several Thousands of the Country People gather'd, but being raw undisciplin'd People and ill Arm'd, they only put the Emperor to the Trouble of sending some Regular Troops into the Country, which in a short time dispers'd them, and have since taken such Precautions, that there is little Danger of any Commotions in those Parts. His Electoral Highness continues in his Government of the *Low-Countries*, where we will leave him, and conclude this small History.

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